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PRICE TWO CENTS

BOSTON'S SCHOOLS OPEN WITH ABOUT 103,000 ATTENDANCE

Officials Say the Number Will
Be Greatly Augmented
When Children Now Ab-
sent Return to the City

DR. DYER IN CHARGE

New Buildings to Be Com-
pleted Expected to Be Ade-
quate for the Overflow That
Now Prevails

Boston's public schools reopened today and approximately 103,000 children were enrolled at the first session according to estimates of the school authorities. With more school buildings and better housing conditions Dr. F. B. Dyer, the new superintendent, and other school officials predict that this will be the best and most successful year, so far as public school education is concerned, that Boston has ever known.

The number of children enrolled is expected to be greatly augmented later after the return of the large number of pupils whose families are still at their summer residences and after the close of the Jewish holidays on Sept. 24. During the latter period no Jewish children register at the schools and it is expected that quite an influx will occur Sept. 25. No reports from any of the schools have been received today so that the office could not state as to whether there were any conditions of overcrowding, although the impression was that all was going smoothly.

From every part of the city the little ones flocked to the schoolhouses. The children's faces mostly beamed with expectancy and happiness although here and there a sturdy boy was seen with regret printed on his face as he thought of the abandoned playground and the neglected fishing lines and balls and bats.

In the groups were children who were

(Continued on page 17, column 3)

TO CONFER AS TO SEAVER STREET

As a result of a hearing before the Boston street commissioners held at city hall today in regard to the widening of Seaver street, Roxbury, between Walnut and Blue Hill avenues, a conference will be held between the park commissioners, the street department and the property owners affected by the proposed improvements.

Another result of the hearing today was that the citizens of Seaver street who want their thoroughfare widened will request the park commissioners to take land on the northerly side of Seaver street between the two avenues and make it a park road. It is proposed to widen it 20 feet by the removal of the stone wall and taking about 80,000 square feet of Franklin park.

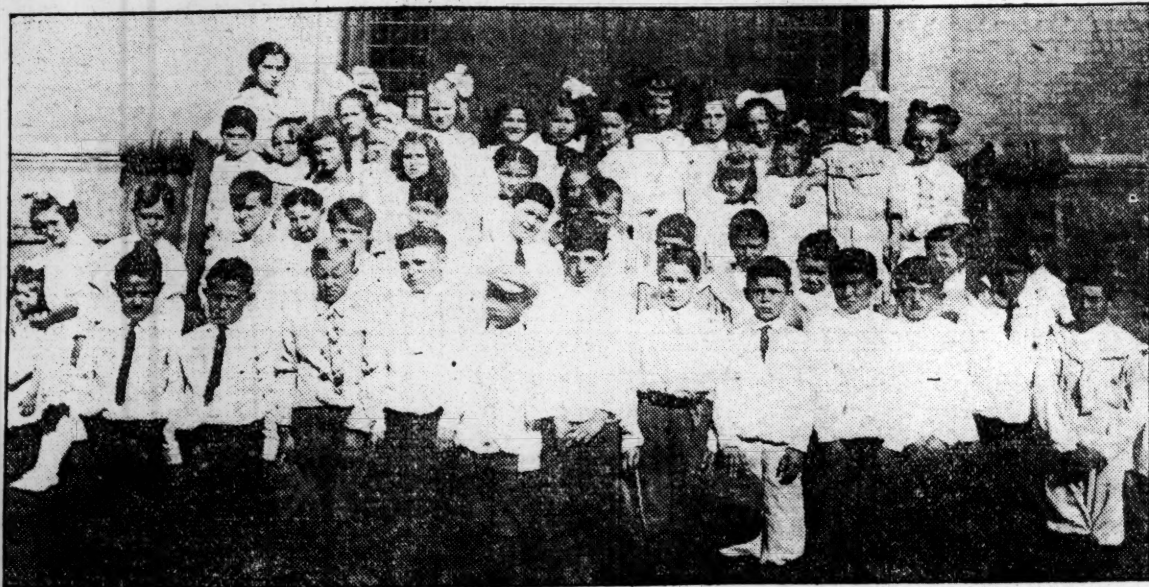
M. J. CREED NAMED ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

Michael J. Creed, who has been serving as special justice of the municipal court of Boston, was appointed associate justice of the municipal court by Governor Foss today. The new associate justiceship was created by an act of the last Legislature, making eight such judgeships for the municipal court.

Arthur C. Briggs of Stoneham was named as a special district police officer. George R. Fessenden of Ashfield was named associate medical examiner for Franklin county.

NICARAGUA REBELS LOSE
WASHINGTON—Fighting between rebels and government forces in Nicaragua in which the rebels were decisively defeated, was reported to the state department today.

TYPICAL GROUP OF BOSTON SCHOOL CHILDREN



Gathering of pupils on the steps of the Charles W. Perkins building just before the doors were opened this morning

CHILDREN ON THEIR WAY TO SCHOOL



Little ones who are entering for the first time accompanied by parents or relatives

CORNER STONE OF OLD COURT HOUSE FOUND

Workmen employed by Wells Brothers, the contractors who are preparing the foundation for the city hall annex, today found the long missing corner stone of the old court house. It is regarded as extremely valuable in point of historical significance and preservation of data.

While a man was working with a pick on the old foundation the center of one of the granite blocks opposite Youngs hotel gave a hollow sound. Digging revealed a copper box set within the hollowed stone, and uninjured except for the dent of the laborer's pick.

A member of the contracting firm carried the box to the mayor's office, where it will be opened. Within the box are various records of the year 1833, when the corner stone was laid.

Until today no records could be found showing on which corner the stone was laid. It had been decided that the stone must have been displaced when the entrance to the East Boston tunnel was constructed, and the search was given up.

CATCH OF MACKEREL LARGEST IN HISTORY OF BOSTON FISH MARKET

More than 352,000 fresh mackerel were brought to T wharf today by 14 vessels. This is the largest number to arrive in one day in the history of the famous mart, according to Secretary Frederick F. Dimick of the Boston Fish Bureau.

Fishermen are unable to account for the activity of the mackerel fleet, as the whole season has been backward. All of the fish were caught off Nantucket.

The receipts were 352,400, of which 84,900 were large and medium and the rest small fish. Prices made a drop to as low a figure as they have touched this season. Large fish selling a few days ago for 35 cents apiece to dealers and retailing from 40 to 50 cents each, sold to dealers today for 22 and 23 cents. Medium sold today for 12 cents each and small for 5 to 5½ cents per pound.

BOSTON & MAINE ROAD ACCUSED BY THE U. S.

Thirty-one charges of violations of law have been brought against the Boston & Maine railroad by the United States District Attorney Asa P. French in the district court on complaint of the interstate commerce commission.

Of these charges 29 allege violations of the law providing that the hours of work of railroad men shall not exceed 16 a day. It is asserted these violations occurred between East Deerfield and Vermont towns. The penalty for these violations is \$200 for each offense. The other two charges allege the failure of the company to provide certain safety devices on cars run between Worcester and Boston, the penalty of which is \$100. The total that may be assessed is \$14,700.

NEW GREEN STREET BOSTON ELEVATED STATION IS OPENED

Built to accommodate about 10,000 persons in Jamaica Plain, the new Green street station of the Boston Elevated road between Egleston square and Forest Hills terminal was opened today. Coinciding with the opening of the station a new line of surface cars from Egleston square to North station takes the place of the Forest Hills to North station via Roxbury Crossing route.

The first man to purchase a ticket in the station was John J. Fee, who entered at 5:10 a. m. for the north-bound train. The first woman was Miss E. Hilton of Jamaica Plain, who arrived at 6 o'clock.

Many residents of Jamaica Plain west of Washington street and those living in the neighborhood of Forest Hills street will be accommodated by the new station, reaching Dudley street in about half the time formerly spent on the surface cars. The cost of the new station is approximately \$70,000.

STRIKE LEADER AND NEW YORK ATTORNEY IN CONFERENCE HERE

Lawyer at Conclusion Denies
He Will Address Mass
Meeting of Men to Be Held
in Faneuil Hall Tonight

DEFIANCE TO UNION

American House Head Will
Not Deal With Present Or-
ganization and 100 More
New Help Called to City

Jacob Panken, attorney for the hotel employees in the recent New York strike, is in Boston today to give legal advice to the striking hotel men. He conferred with Edward Blochinger, organizer, and afterward denied that he would be a speaker at the mass meeting of hotel men in Faneuil hall this evening. Arrangements for this meeting are being completed by the executive committee of local No. 6 of the International Hotel Workers Union.

That he would refuse to hire union labor or to allow any interference in his management of the New American House as a non-union establishment, was declared by Allen C. Jones, proprietor, today. Mr. Jones says that if the hotel employees of this city should organize a union and sign contracts, accompanied by bonds for the performance of their agreement, he might confer with them, but he would have nothing to do with the International Hotel Workers Union.

Mr. Jones declared that he would contest every effort of the International Hotel Workers Union to control his house or his methods of management. "From the experience that other hotel proprietors have had with this organization," he said, "I do not regard it as responsible. If the hotel workers of Boston would organize a responsible union that would assure me that it would keep its word I might have something to do with them."

Mr. Jones is reorganizing the new employees who are to fill the places of those who left the house at 7:30 last night.

Orders for 100 more non-union men to replace strikers in Boston were sent to New York today by J. A. Waddell, who conducts an agency in that city.

At the Lenox the management believes that it has fulfilled every condition asked by the employees. The Vendome managers also are said to have complied with every request.

About 60 waiters, cooks and porters quit their places at the New American house Tuesday evening when a whistle was blown.

The three J. R. Whipple Company hotels—the Touraine, Young's and the Parker house—are running today with apparently no trouble.

OPERA CONDUCTOR ARRIVES ON CRETIC

Predictions that Boston is about to enjoy its finest grand opera season were made this noon by Andre Caplet, musical director of the Boston opera house, arriving at quarantine on the Cretic.

Mr. Caplet said that "Tales of Hoffmann," "Louise" and "Jewels of the Madonna" would be the first new productions of the season. Another musician on board was A. Vannini, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Among the school teachers on board were the Misses Agnes J. Campbell, Mabel T. Knight and Jean C. Risk.

Complete search of the vessel revealed no stowaways, although the officers had been informed that such would be found.

(Continued on page six, column six)

JAMAICA PLAIN HAS NEW STOP ON "L" LINE



Green street station, opened today, cuts time inward to Dudley street and outward to Franklin park

LOSS OF MIDLOTHIAN IS FELT BY LIBERALS

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Unionist candidate has been returned for the Midlothian seat by a majority of 32 votes. The result is a severe blow to the government, as the Master of Elibank's majority at the last election was upwards of 3000.

The figures are really more unfavorable to the ministry than appears at first sight.

It is true that the contest was complicated by the intervention of the Labor candidate, but adding his vote to that given for the Liberal the Liberal poll is still reduced by upwards of 400 votes, or within 100 of the increase in the Unionist poll. It would, however, be ridiculous to add the total Labor vote to the Liberal vote, as a large portion of the Labor vote would not have been given at all and some of the remainder would have gone to the Unionist candidate.

The Labor party will claim the Liberal defeat as the result of the Master of Elibank's challenge to them at Hanley and the Liberal party will attribute their defeat partially to the Master of Elibank's attempt to induce them to accept a Labor candidate.

Home rule did not play a very large part in the election, but fear of the new land policy of the government undoubtedly alarmed Liberal land owners and the insurance act was also the cause of the loss of many Liberal votes.

The figures are: Maj. J. A. Hope, 6021; Mr. Shaw, 5989; Pro-vost R. Brown, 2413.

FIVE WITNESSES APPEAR IN MILL CASE TODAY BEFORE JURY

Summoned to appear before the grand jury, when it continued this afternoon its inquiry into the Lawrence dynamite case, were Henry Bradford Lewis of Athol, a Lawrence manufacturer; James R. Bailey, private secretary to William Wood, president of the American Woolen Company; Simon Ryan, brother of John Ryan, brother of John Ryan, armor of the Lawrence armory; Walter Lamont of Andover and Otis L. Shuttleworth, agent of the Washington mill.

Lawrence citizens who were members of the citizens' committee on public safety during the Lawrence mill strike may be called, it is said, before the grand jury as witnesses to confirm the story reported to have been told the jurors yesterday by Mayor Scanlon of Lawrence, to the effect that the members of this committee were in conference with President William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company at the time when the dynamite was found in various places in the city of Lawrence.

ASK BIDS TO REMODEL EAST CAMBRIDGE COUNTY BUILDINGS

Bids are being asked today for remodeling the three-story section of the East Cambridge county buildings at Third and Spring streets, East Cambridge, to provide new quarters for the district court. The work is done in compliance with a legislative order authorizing the expenditure of \$50,000 for that purpose. The plans have been drawn by W. Cutler Olin, a Boston architect.

The basement will have three detention rooms and three rooms for probation officers. The first floor will have three rooms for the clerk of the court, waiting rooms and office for the judge. The second floor will have a large district court and a small courtroom, attorneys' rooms and two consultation rooms. The third floor will provide consultation and private rooms.

LINER KAMMERUN ASHORE
(By the United Press)

LONDON—The Hamburg steamship Kammerun is ashore on the Liberian coast, according to a despatch received today at Lloyds.

MEXICO PROTECTION FORMALLY DEMANDED BY SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Telegram Received at New
York Office Verifies Report
of Train Captured by
Yaqui Band in Sonora

PASSENGERS FREED

NEW YORK—It was announced from the offices of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company here today that a formal demand has been made on the state department for protection of the company's interests in Mexico.

Detailed accounts of the damage to the Southern Pacific property as the result of the insurrection in Mexico were received by Mr. Lovett, chairman of the board today. Nearly 50 bridges on the Sonora railroad are reported to have been wrecked and hundreds of feet of track destroyed. A new account is given of the attack on a passenger train and on some towns Saturday and Sunday.

The telegram dealing with this phase of the situation says that on Saturday night Yaqui Indians attacked Colonia, killing nine and wounding seven, the attacking party numbering about 100, with 300 to 400 a short distance away. The same night a band of Yaquis attacked plundering the Naco mine at Villa Verde and capturing a passenger train. They allowed the passengers to get into one of the coaches and started the car back to Naco by its own gravity down the 15-mile grade. They then burned what remained of the train and destroyed all the bridges between Villa Verde and Naco. They also burned bridges south of Villa Verde.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. announce that they have no advices of the capture by the Mexican rebels of Walter Douglas, manager of their Mexican properties, which was reported today.

WASHINGTON—With permission granted to move 1200 troops through United States territory to attack the rebel forces in Sonora, the Mexican federal army, it is expected, will push the scene of hostilities far south of the border. Already General Salazar is reported to have withdrawn from his position near the boundary line, repulsed by the federals that have been confronting him.

The Mexican troops will be entrained at El Paso, Tex., and be transported to Nogales, Ari. Their arms and ammunition will be sealed in express cars, so they will go through American territory unarmed. They will be guarded by a detachment of United States regulars. The date for the movement has not been set.

MR. GUILD ARRIVES HOME ON THE LACONIA

Bringing Curtis Guild, American ambassador to Russia, and many American tourists, the Cunarder Laconia, two days late, reached port this afternoon. The liner has 378 saloon and 342 second cabin passengers.

The ambassador is accompanied by Mrs. Guild. His visit has no political significance, he says. His brother, Courtenay Guild, was at the dock to meet him this afternoon.

KING ALFONSO TO VISIT PARIS

NEW YORK—It has been officially learned that the visit of King Alfonso of Spain to President Fallieres has been arranged to take place at an early date. King Alfonso will be accompanied to France by Senor Canalejas, the Spanish premier, and possibly by Senator Garcia, the foreign minister, says a despatch to the New York Sun.

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

ORNITHOLOGICAL

The crow's voice does not sound refined. But rather harsh and raucous, especially when with his kind. He holds a noisy "caw"-cus.

"Mid the barnyard fowls, while day is bright, Of course, there's many a hen, But when they climb the roost at night, They, all, are 'roosters' then."

The thrush's lay is sweetest rhyme As it sings above its nest. But when it comes to the breakfast time, The "lay" of the hen is best.

The eagle soars in a kingly way Through the heavens round about, But on the glad Thanksgiving day The turkey beats him out.

The farmer seldom makes mistakes In barnyard matters. He knows well that while some ducks are drakes, All drakes are ducks, you see?

Birds "buy for a song" whatever they will, And for all they may chance to owe When another bird presents his bill, They can give their notes, you know.

It is proposed to drain an extensive canal in Ohio, which is said to have outlived its usefulness and make a broad highway of its bed. But it is likely to be a long while before the Panama canal will be so treated.

REVERSIBLE FUN

First Citizen—They can say what they will about these rather short hobbles, but the woman who wears one of them is not like to miss her "train." Second Citizen—No; and she never can catch it, either.

The new parcels post system is to be put into operation Jan. 1, 1913. Just a little too late to send those 11-pound presents this year but in time for all the succeeding ones.

EXPLAINED

"There is a young woman of humble parentage and moderate means who has a calling acquaintance with nearly all of the best families in town." "How did she become so popular?" "She secured a position in the central telephone office."

When \$50,000 is offered for a pitcher, we may conclude that he is one of the gems of the first water among the baseball diamonds.

HARD WORK

The actor's profession, so they say, Is no place for a shirk, Who thinks the actor's work is play, Because his "play" is work.

"Honesty is the best policy," especially for any one who hopes to do business for any length of time in the same town. And it is the best "principle" for all men at all times to act upon.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

ONE LABEL FOR STRANGER

First Citizen—Who is that stranger hurrying down on the other side? Second Citizen—I don't recognize him. Must be a new political party—Judge.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
BOSTON—The Greyhound.
CASTLE SQUARE—The Fortune Hunter.
COLONIAL—The Quaker Girl.
HOLIS—The Million.
MAJESTIC—The Million.
PARK—The Million.
PLAYHOUSE—The Million.
SHUBERT—The Million.
ST. JAMES—The Million.
TREMONT—The Million.

NEW YORK

CASINO—The Merry Countess.
COLLIERS—Bunny Pulls the Strings.
DAILY—The Merry Countess.
EMPIRE—John Drew.
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—Little Miss Brown.
GAIETY—The Merry Countess.
GLOBE—The Merry Countess.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HARRIS—The Merry Countess.
HIPPODROME—Under Many Flags.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—Robin Hood.
LYRIC—The Merry Countess.
MANHATTAN—St. Elmo.
MAXINE ELLIOTT—Ready Money.
PLAYHOUSE—Bought and Paid For.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.
REPUBLIC—The Governor's Lady.
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—Master of House.
WALLACKS—Disraeli.

NATIONAL FAVORITE

Compared with baseball, it is clear All other games are "minus," For tennis is not so popular, near, As the good old baseball nine-is.

Now that the political candidates are abroad making hasty, touch and go speeches from the tail end of the last car, it might be pertinent to ask if their remarks are not something in the nature of "back talk."

INFORMING

"Say, Withers, I wish to write to Washington regarding some pure food matters. To whom shall I address my letter?" "Well, I'm not real sure, but it seems to me that it would be best to send it to the secretary of the interior."

Autoists who go touring those sections of the country where the highways have been neglected declare that the rumor to the effect that soft sand or mud will make a good road is without any solid foundation.

PROBABLE

We cannot say for sure it's so, But it does really seem as though, If horses had the gift of speech, What "good roads" sermons they would preach!

None of our presidential candidates has yet challenged the others to a series of joint debates, but it may be that some of them will still "stump" the others to do so.

PERHAPS

There are but few who will deny That what "they say," perhaps is so: "It's when the sermon's long and dry, 'Man wants but little (h)ear below.'"

"Do you think that there is really any very close relationship between business and politics?" "It rather looks as if there is. We never had so much politics or more business in this country than we have right now."

NATURALLY

Though it's hot where the crude South Sea Islanders dwell And cold where the Eskimos stay, Both peoples go dressed, so our travelers tell, In their bare skins or bear-skins, they say.

A deserter is a man who leaves our party and goes over and votes with the opposition. The man who leaves the other party and comes over to vote with us is a clear-thinking progressive citizen.

The unearthing by an exploring party of a 72-room stone building near Stanley, N. M., may serve as a hint to people in other cities who are seeking for a means for cutting down house rents. By the by, the great explorer, Stanley, himself, never uncovered anything quite so extensive.

FALL FAVORITES

The scarlet sage is quite the rage, The aster pleases some; But not a bloom dispels more gloom Than the chrysanthemum. —Washington Herald.

LITERARY PROMISE

"So you consider Jones a promising poet?" "Yes; so far there has been no reference to Pegasus in his verses." —Buffalo Express.

A "PRACTICAL" MAN

"Senator, you say you never learned much Latin?" "Enough to worry along with, I guess, in my business. I early mastered the meaning of 'per diem.'" —Louisville Courier-Journal.

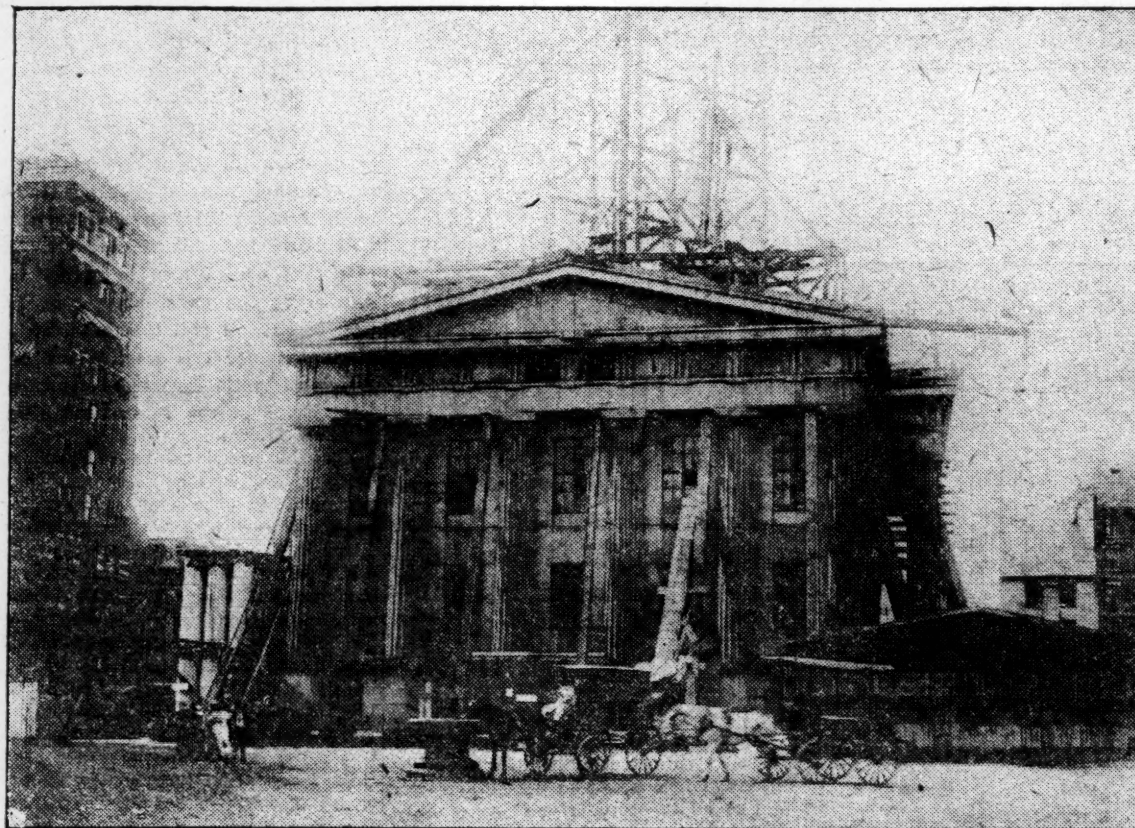
TOO QUIET

"Timpers is a quiet man." "Yes, indeed. Timpers makes about as much noise as the letter 'g' in imbroiglio." —Birmingham Age-Herald.

ECHO OF HIGH PRICES

"Why won't you enter the potato race?" "Because I might win the potato." "Well!" "And taking prizes of intrinsic value."

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Public space named for President McKinley will bear the distinction of having the tallest building in city when custom house tower is completed

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders

WASHINGTON—Lieut. H. A. Stuart, detached the Missouri to the Wyoming.
Lieut. A. P. Fairfield, detached the Nebraska to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. (junior grade) H. F. Glover, detached naval war college, conclusion of summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ensign E. R. McClung, detached the Mississippi to the Arkansas.
Ensigns R. S. Field, J. W. Reeves, G. B. Vroom, M. C. Cheek and J. R. Mann, detached the Missouri to the Wyoming.
Paymaster Alvin Hovey-King, detached the Kentucky, to the Virginia, Oct. 10, 1912.
Passed Assistant Paymaster J. E. McDonald, detached the Virginia, home, wait orders.
Passed Assistant Paymaster F. J. Daly, to navy yard, Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1912.
Chief Machinist W. B. Stork, detached the Mississippi, to the Kearsarge.
Paymaster's Clerk H. W. Johnson, appointed to the Arkansas.
Paymaster's Clerk P. J. Hutchinson, appointed to the New Jersey.
Paymaster's Clerk H. L. Morton, appointed to the Wyoming.
Paymaster's Clerk M. T. Scanlan, appointed to the Panther.
Paymaster's Clerk H. W. Lowry, appointed revoked.
Paymaster's Clerk M. E. West, appointed to the Kansas.
Paymaster's Clerk C. V. McCarty, appointed revoked.
Capt. H. R. Lay, detached marine barracks, Boston, to marine corps rifle range, Wintrop.
Capt. E. T. Fryer, detached the Alabama, to the New Hampshire.
Capt. L. M. Gulick, detached marine barracks, Annapolis, to the Arkansas.

Because the name chosen for the new battleship recently authorized by Congress is the Pennsylvania, the present Pennsylvania, a cruiser, will be called the Pittsburgh.

COMMON MISTAKE

Some men imagine that they are in the swim, when as a matter of fact they are only in a rut. —Detroit Free Press.

TOOK HIS PEN IN HAND

"This letter from your boy (in college) is short." "So's my boy. That's why he wrote it." —Baltimore American.

A WINNING FORCE

The power to love is all men need To lift them to that zone Of splendid faith and splendid deed. Which laughs at monarch's throne. —Baltimore Sun.

A POPULAR DAY

"Does your wife write to you every day while on her vacation?" "No. Only about every pay day." —Detroit Free Press.

MAY BUILD SUBWAY IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON—The construction of a subway at a cost of between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000 is contemplated by the Capital City Railway Company, plans for the incorporation of which are being pushed by Herbert F. L. Allen, Joseph A. Burkhardt, Horace L. Lorton, Jr., Charles H. Ridenour and associates. Mr. Allen says the subway will be 13 feet wide and four miles long, similar to the Hudson tube from New York to Newark, N. J., using all-steel cars and having 250 stations.

MR. AND MRS. KNOX GUESTS OF MIKADO

(By The United Press)

TOKIO, Japan.—The Mikado received the United States secretary of state, Philander C. Knox, and Mrs. Knox in audience and entertained them at luncheon today.
NEW YORK.—A Tokio despatch to the New York Herald says that Charles Page Ryan, the American ambassador to Japan, gave a luncheon for Mr. and Mrs. Knox. Among the guests present were Viscount Uchida, the minister of foreign affairs; Baron Kurino, the Japanese ambassador to France, and several other Japanese statesmen. A return dinner was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Knox.

his home and report arrival by telegraph to the adjutant-general of the army. Orders Feb. 15 relating to Capt. M. C. Kerth, sixth infantry, amended to relieve him from present duties Oct. 1 instead of Sept. 1.
Col. B. Mitcham, ordnance department, to Birmingham and Syracuse and make inspection of battery C, field artillery, N. G. N. Y.
Capt. H. R. Richmond, tenth cavalry, and Capt. E. Davis, thirteenth cavalry, detailed as members of the examining board at Ft. Riley, Kans., vice Maj. G. H. McDonald, thirteenth cavalry, and Maj. F. D. Lechridge, thirteenth cavalry.
Col. G. R. Cecil, twenty-ninth infantry, relieved from assignment to that regiment and will proceed to his home and wait retirement.
Col. J. S. Mallory, infantry, assigned to twenty-ninth infantry.

As at general muster on the battleship Florida a special order and a personal letter from Secretary Meyer was read, commending for bravery Master at Arms F. Fencil, Coxswain C. W. Eiches and Seaman E. P. W. David and T. Swords for rescuing Seaman G. W. Dearwester.

Col. F. E. Phelps, retired, recruiting officer, assume temporary charge Pittsburgh storage and supply depot, Pittsburgh, until such time as an officer of the quartermaster corps shall become available.
Capt. C. H. McMaster, infantry, to Greenville, S. C., on business pertaining to instruction of the organized militia of South Carolina.
First Lieut. P. S. Kellogg, medical reserve, relieved temporary duty at Gardiner, Mont., and further duty at Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo., Sept. 16, and proceed to

JAPANESE RULERS PRAISED

Dr. Miyakawa, Distinguished Japanese-American Scholar, Speaks of Present and Former Emperors

ESTIMATES of Mutsuhito, "maker of new Japan," have come mostly through sources more or less handicapped in furnishing exact information about the individuality of the great Emperor. In the case of Dr. Masuji Miyakawa, now of Washington, D. C., one of the very few Japanese who have acquired American citizenship, the standing of this distinguished native of the Island empire would mean that what he says about Mutsuhito and his period, and also of the new Emperor, carries the stamp of authenticity. Moreover, his study of American government, on which he is an authority in his country, renders his views especially interesting.
Dr. Miyakawa is a graduate of Indiana State University. He holds degrees from the universities of Paris and Berlin and from Columbia University. He is, besides, an author of distinction. His book, "The Powers of the American People," is the text-book on the subject in the schools of Japan. This work is favorably compared with Bryce's "The American Commonwealth." As an international lawyer Dr. Miyakawa played a prominent part in the settlement of the Behring sea seal controversy and the Japanese school question in California. Little that concerns the development of Japan from an insignificant nation to a world power escapes his observation.
in the United States, Japan adhering to the policy of self-restriction by voluntary and free will, from forcing the Japanese immigrants upon the Pacific slope until such time when the American people demand to the contrary; in Mexico and Central and South America, Japan desiring not to disturb the policy on the part of the United States, but always subservient to carrying out the wishes of the American people in the western hemisphere.
"His imperial majesty, the present Emperor, is not only well educated along the lines of modern diplomacy and statesmanship, but is a good English, German and French scholar. He is also a great traveler, having visited every part of Japan, opening educational institutions and inspecting the industrial establishments of the empire."

OHIO MEN BUY RANCH

TOLEDO, O.—A number of Toledo and Findlay men have organized a company, known as the Panama Ranch Company with capital stock amounting to \$500,000 to improve and handle 7000 acres of ranch land in Coele province, just west of the province of Panama and 80 miles from Panama city, which has just been purchased.

Hosiery, Made on the Basis of MERIT

THE more we give, the more we receive. In Buster Brown's "DARNLESS" Guaranteed Hosiery, we are giving 25% extra value to each purchaser and are receiving more through the increased volume of our sales.

You can not obtain AS GOOD hosiery for the price as Buster's. We do not guarantee it TO HAVE IT RETURNED—we guarantee it to wear four months without damage—and we make it so it will wear this long or longer. Once tried, we know it will satisfy and this satisfaction is what we want to demonstrate to you. Buster Brown's "DARNLESS" Guarantee does satisfy and does outlive its four-month guarantee. It is proven by the fact that less than one-half of one per cent of our hosiery is returned for replacement. And these replaced the day received, postage prepaid.

BUSTER BROWN'S "DARNLESS" GUARANTEED HOSIERY

For Men, Women and Children

25c a Pair
4 Pairs Guaranteed 4 Months

It is made of the finest, long staple Egyptian cotton and is woven on the latest machinery. It is strong, light, and comfortable. It is made with high-elastic heel, rear-proof top and "German Loop" toe. Has no seams or knots. Body smooth and fine in gauge and heavier weights.

ASK YOUR LOCAL DEALER OR ORDER DIRECT FROM US

We have a dealer in your vicinity. If you do not know which one handles Buster's, write direct, enclosing \$1 or more (for a pair), mentioning style, size, color and weight, and we will mail your first order and refer you to your nearest dealer. It will be worth while to know where you can get Buster's.

Happiness for the Little Ones

BUSTER BROWN'S NEW BOOK—Thirty-six pages illustrated, color pictures and describing Buster's escapades—amusing and interesting—approved by children. Send four cents to cover mailing.

Buster Brown's Hosiery Mill
888 Sherman Avenue
Chattanooga, Tenn.

"DELICIOUS."

A bread made with Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour and Raisins. Recipe mailed upon request. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY
REPUBLICAN—President Taft is at Beverly.
DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson is in Jersey City as the guest of Hudson County Democratic Club.
PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt spends the day in Portland, Ore.
SOCIALIST—Eugene V. Debs is scheduled to go to Galveston, Tex., late this afternoon. The early part of the day he spent in San Antonio.
PROHIBITION—Eugene W. Chaffin spends the day in New Brighton, Conn.

TAFT CHIEF POINTS TO VERMONT VOTE AS HOPE FOR PRESIDENT

Chairman Hilles Sees Nothing but Promise of Success for Republican Candidate in Events of Past Week

MICHIGAN IS CITED

By CHARLES D. HILLES
 (Chairman Republican national committee)

The past week in the political world has been one of very definite developments, and one which has been in every way satisfactory and reassuring to the Republican national committee and the presidential ticket which it confidently expects to see re-elected in the November elections.

Of first importance was the result in the state of Vermont. It had been widely proclaimed that the Vermont elections would be a barometer of the November returns. From that proposition the Republican national committee did not dissent, and now that Vermont has spoken—giving the Republican ticket a decided majority (in spite of the fact that there were five tickets in the field to split the vote) and accorded the third term party, headed by Colonel Roosevelt, an unenviable third place in the returns—the committee is more than satisfied to accept the Vermont verdict as binding upon the country in the presidential elections.

It seems apparent, in studying the Vermont returns that the third term party can hope for nothing better than third place in practically every state in the Union and justifies the claim which I made earlier in the campaign that Colonel Roosevelt would not receive the electoral vote of a single state. This conclusion is justified when it is considered that during the closing two weeks of the Vermont campaign, a desperate personal appeal for support was made to the Vermont voters by Colonel Roosevelt, Senator Clapp, Senator Poindeux, Judge Lindsey, Gifford Pinchot, James R. Garfield and Governor Stubbs—practically the entire battery of the third term party. As a consequence the Vermont voters left Colonel Roosevelt in third place, in company with the Socialists and other semi-contending tickets. Indeed, in view of the "tremendous and enthusiastic audiences" which greeted the colonel on every hand in Vermont, and the fact that he secured only a poor third place in the returns, it seems just to assert that his popularity as a circulating curiosity is on the increase and his strength as a vote getter is correspondingly on the wane.

The Republican party also scored a great victory in the Michigan primaries last week where its ticket secured a vote of approximately 150,000, while the third term party was practically ignored, polling less than 6500 votes, and falling considerably below the Prohibition vote. In California four Taft supporters were renominated for Congress in opposition to the Roosevelt candidates—Representatives Kahn, Hayes, Knowland and Needham—and a fifth received his initial nomination as a Taft Republican.

The committee is constantly in receipt of assurances from men who were prominently connected with the Roosevelt movement prior to the colonel's bolt from the Republican party, that they will remain with the party and vote for President Taft's reelection. One of the most striking statements to this effect was that made by Ormsby McHarg of New York, who was so prominent in the Roosevelt campaign for renomination. Mr. McHarg stated his position as follows:

"I have always been a Republican, and always shall be one. Therefore I intend to support my party in the coming elections, and I intend to cast my vote for the reelection of President Taft."

"I supported Colonel Roosevelt as a Republican, having no notion at that time that he was anything else. I was bitterly disappointed to find later what his real intentions were. I am under no obligations to him, or anybody else, however, to get out of the Republican party, and do not intend to do so."

"I believe there is absolutely no future for the new third party beyond Colonel Roosevelt."

A tribute to President Taft which has been especially gratifying to him and to the Republican national committee is

INVITATION
 You are cordially invited to view a display of especially selected varieties of wonderful new Dahlias during the week beginning Monday, September 24th, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at BRECK'S
 51 AND 52 NORTH MARKET STREET
 (Catalogue mailed on application)

that which was paid to him during the week by John Callahan, superintendent of the Hadley Rescue Mission in New York. Mr. Callahan, who is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, spoke as one of the so-called common people. He said:

"I regard President Taft as one of the great, big-hearted, generous, conscientious statesmen of the day. I do not speak as a capitalist, or one in any way connected with the capitalistic class. I speak as one of the common people, who is devoted to the uplift of the common people and particularly those who are commonly referred to as the down and outs."

"Representing this class, I cannot speak too strongly of the sympathetic, helpful character of our great President. The boys on the Bowery hold him in the highest esteem, not because he has a great intellect or that he is a great statesman, but because they have found in him an unselfish champion, a sympathetic friend who never loses an opportunity to show an interest in them and to help along every cause directed toward their well-being."

"I sincerely hope and pray that this big man, misunderstood by some as Lincoln was misunderstood, but loved by all who actually know him, will be returned to the White House for four more years."

MR. VALENTINE QUILTS TO JOIN PROGRESSIVES

WASHINGTON—Robert G. Valentine of Massachusetts, commissioner of the bureau of Indian affairs, resigned Tuesday to join the Progressive party. Mr. Valentine is the second important official in the Taft administration to give up his position to follow Colonel Roosevelt. The first was Herbert Knox Smith, who resigned the position of chief of the bureau of corporations of the department of commerce and labor.

Mr. Valentine is a native of Holliston, and although he has been away from Massachusetts for 15 years, holds Holliston as his voting residence.

GOVERNOR WILSON REVIEWS PARADE AT JERSEY CITY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Governor Wilson reviewed the annual parade of the Hudson county Democracy today, after which he went to New York. While here the Governor positively denied reports that National Chairman McCombs was to be forced to resign as the result of influences brought to bear by certain financial interests.

A specific announcement that he will make campaign trips weekly from now until election was made.

The Governor will leave for Syracuse late tonight. His chief speech will be delivered at the state fair. He also will address the Democratic state committee which will meet tomorrow to talk over next month's state convention and to name the state presidential electors.

The Governor today received the resignation of Congressman William B. Hughes of Paterson, representing the sixth New Jersey congressional district, who resigned to be free to make the primary race to succeed United States Senator Briggs.

FALL RIVER HEARS J. C. PELLETIER

FALL RIVER, Mass.—District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, spoke before a large audience at Weavers hall Tuesday night.

Other speakers were former Congressmen John A. Keliher, who made his first appearance on the stump for Mr. Pelletier; Daniel J. Gallagher, Representative Isaac Gordon and John J. Attridge, president of the Boston city council.

POLITICIANS' DAY FOR COUNTY FAIR

HALIFAX, Mass.—Plymouth County Agricultural Society and the Halifax grange, Patrons of Husbandry, opened their annual two days' exhibition and fair today at the town hall and on the grounds around that building. There is a large display of poultry and cattle.

On Thursday the annual dinner of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society will take place and the day will be celebrated as Politicians' day.

COMMITTEES NAMED

BROCKTON, Mass.—The executive committee of the city committee of the Progressive party reported the following standing committees Tuesday evening: Harry H. Williams, Eldon B. Keith, C. W. O. Lawson, Albert Baxendale and George D. Hazen, finance; William N. Hardy, James Mandeville, Neil Cervin, J. H. McKenzie, Hyman Levine, Andrew T. Clancy and William Godwin, registration; Hubert J. Walker, Dr. Charles G. Miles and Dr. Charles S. Millet, publicity.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS START

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The work of organizing Republican clubs in Essex county is going ahead rapidly. Rowley, Ipswich, Wenham, Hamilton and Newburyport are those most recently formed.

MAINE PROGRESSIVES LEAVE OLD PARTY TO AID COL. ROOSEVELT

PORTLAND, Me.—Announcement by Gov.-elect William T. Haines that he considered Colonel Roosevelt the greatest man in the country and the statement by Halbert P. Gardner, the new party's national committeeman, that the Progressive party of Maine came into existence for the first time Tuesday, are generally accepted here today as an indication that Roosevelt adherents have quietly laid the foundations for a vigorous presidential campaign.

The revision and addition of some of the missing towns does not alter materially the figures of Monday's election. Complete returns for Governor give:

Haines, Republican.....70,928
 Plaisted, Democrat.....61,905

Haines' plurality.....3,023
 Plaisted's plurality in 1910 was 8660.

Unofficial returns from every legislative district in the state show that there will be 23 Republicans to eight Democrats in the Senate, and 79 Republicans to 72 Democrats in the House, giving the Republicans 102 and the Democrats 80 on joint ballot.

The Republican majority in the Legislature will choose a United States senator.

Former Congressman Edwin C. Burleigh received the Republican preferential vote for senator at the recent primaries. The early reports of election of three Republican and one Democratic congressman are confirmed.

There will be five parties represented in Maine in the presidential contest. The Republicans and Democrats already have nominated their six presidential electors.

The Progressives, Prohibitionists and Socialists, not being recognized officially, will make their nomination of electors by petition. These papers began to be circulated Tuesday.

PROGRESSIVES SWEEP COLORADO IN THE PRIMARIES

DENVER, Col.—Progressives in both parties swept Colorado in the state-wide primaries held Tuesday. Although returns were still incomplete today, it was evident that Philip B. Stewart had been nominated for Governor on the Republican ticket and Elihu M. Ammons on the Democratic ticket. Progressive candidates for all other offices were nominated with them.

The Roosevelt forces endeavored to get Mr. Stewart from the old party, but he refused and now will be opposed by Edward B. Costigan, the Progressive candidate, entered by petition in the regular election. Mr. Stewart was nominated by a big majority.

Governor Shafroth and Thomas Evans have been nominated for United States senators by the Democrats. James P. Brown has been nominated for the short term in the Senate by the Republicans and the race between M. D. Vincent and Clyde Dawson is still in doubt.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey was renominated for juvenile court judge by the Democrats in Denver.

Helen Ring Robinson was nominated for the state Senate from Denver, but Katherine Williamson, candidate for Congress, was defeated.

TRIP THROUGH TWO COUNTIES PLANNED BY JOSEPH WALKER

Accompanied by some of his campaign lieutenants, Joseph Walker, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, plans to make an extensive tour today through Norfolk and western Middlesex counties.

Mr. Walker left for South Braintree, where former Representative Louis E. Flye will meet him and visit Braintree, Randolph and Holbrook. They will be joined at Weymouth by Senator George L. Barnes and at Franklin by Bradley M. Rockwood, who will take charge of the tour through Franklin and nearby towns.

The last towns to be visited will be Canton, Milton, Dedham, Norwood, Wollaston, Atlantic, Norfolk Downs and Quincy Adams. The only speech of the tour will be delivered in the Park and Downs Congregational church at Quincy, but it will not be of a political character.

Arrangements for the Friday noon rally just before the primaries have been completed by the Walker campaign committee. This will be a business men's meeting in Faneuil hall Sept. 20.

Mr. Walker will speak.

PRESIDENT TAFT TO VISIT HIS AUNT

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft is going to attend the wedding of a friend of the family near Worcester on Saturday and he will grasp the opportunity to pay his aunt, Miss Della Torrey, a visit.

Golf this morning and a motor ride along the North Shore this afternoon with Mrs. Taft and his two sons, Robert and Charlie, were the presidential program features for today.

MR. LEWIS TO BE TAFT SPEAKER

WASHINGTON—Assistant Attorney Gen. William H. Lewis will start out soon on a speech-making tour for President Taft. His first trip will be to New Jersey next week. Later he will visit other sections of the country. He expects to speak in Massachusetts in October.

WHY OLD CARS ARE SOMETIMES HARD TO DRIVE ON LOW SPEEDS

It sometimes occurs, especially in cars that are considerably worn, that difficulty appears when the car is being driven on low or intermediate speed, says a writer in the Horseless Age. Occasionally the car will slow down while the engine begins to race, and it will be found that the gears have been simply forced out of mesh into neutral position.

In order to remedy this difficulty it will be necessary to investigate what means were provided in the design for locking the gears in mesh. In the majority of sliding gear transmissions of the selective type dependence is placed upon the spring operated plungers which drop into shaped notches in the operating bars, a notch being provided in each bar for the neutral position as well as each position in which a gear is fully in mesh.

As the car grows older it frequently occurs that the springs acting upon these plungers become weakened, and so fail to hold the gears in position. As the only trouble likely to be caused by this is that the gears will occasionally work out of mesh, the weakness is sometimes allowed to continue uncorrected until the frequent working out of the gears has caused them to wear more on one side than on the other, this being caused by their being called upon to transmit power while only one half or one quarter of the width of their faces is in mesh. This unequal wear will of course aggravate the trouble with the gears jumping out of engagement.

When a gear is found in this condition the only way to repair it is to replace the worn gears with new ones, placing stronger springs back of the locking plungers.

In some cases where the gears are not badly worn it may be desirable to save the expense of new ones. There are also transmissions, which have some inherent defect, such as those in which the shafts are not sufficiently stiff. This will allow them to spring out of line and wear the gears out of true. The gears are then likely to work out of mesh, and nothing short of a positive lock will hold them in position.

In a case of this sort, an ingenious mechanic can usually apply some sort of an interlock between the clutch and transmission. Ideas for such an interlock may be gained by studying the ones used on some of the American cars.

The device consists essentially of some sort of a curved plate, which will assume a different position for each position of the gear shift lever, and a locking member such as a sliding pin. This is actuated by the clutch pedal in such a manner that when the clutch is released the pin will be withdrawn, but when the clutch is in, the pin will lock the plate positively in its position. A device of this sort would have to be worked out differently for each different car, but where there are two sliding shift bars extending clear through the transmission cases, or where the selector lever operates upon them, it may be possible to arrange a sliding pin or a swinging catch which will operate on both bars. In this case there would be three notches in each bar and the lock would engage both bars simultaneously, holding one in neutral position while the other is in gear.

COL. ROOSEVELT AT PORTLAND IN TOUR OF WEST

PORTLAND, Ore.—Colonel Roosevelt arrived here today and was given an enthusiastic reception.

TACOMA, Wash.—Colonel Roosevelt delivered an address in the stadium here Tuesday night. The colonel, who spent most of the day in Seattle before coming to Tacoma, received 100 blue jackets from the battleship Oregon, on shore leave.

Later they demanded admittance to the Progressive convention which the police refused. Colonel Roosevelt went to the rescue and directed that they be let in. The jackets stayed to the end, escorted the colonel to the station and sent a detachment of seven men to accompany him to Tacoma.

CONVENTION TO DEPOSE ELECTORS

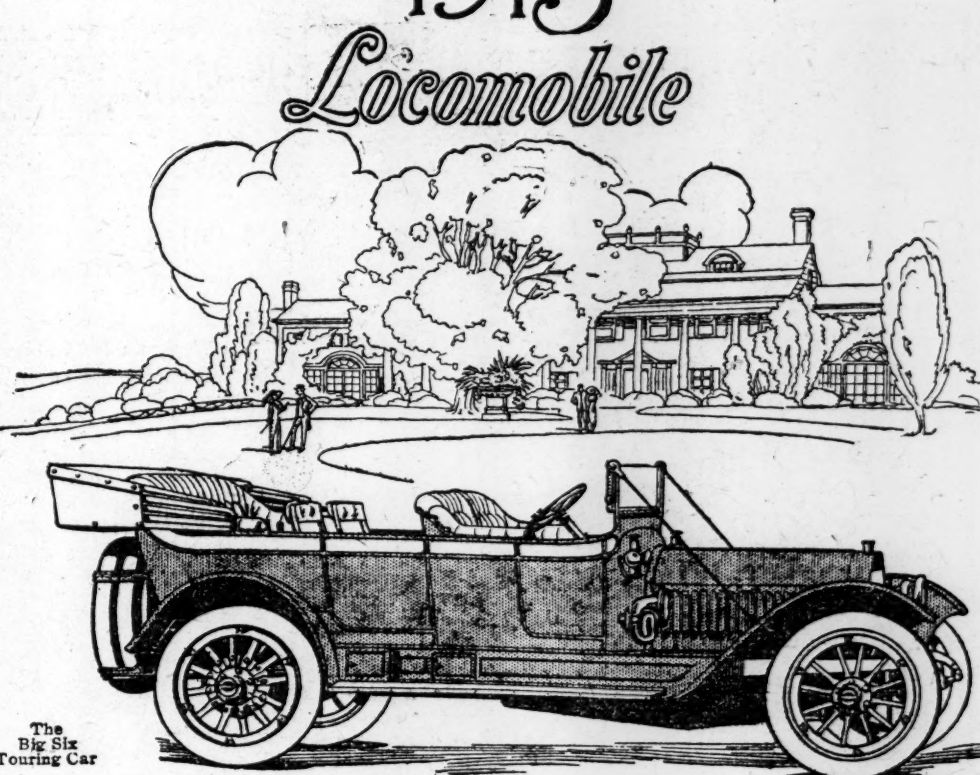
BALTIMORE—Delegates to the Republican state convention reassembled here today for the purpose of naming six presidential electors.

Of the eight electors chosen at the convention last May six are avowed Roosevelt supporters. Three of this number have resigned since the renomination of President Taft, but three others, Col. Joseph R. Baldwin, David M. Newbold, Jr., and William Allen, have steadfastly refused to get off the ticket and will be deposed by the convention which will be controlled by the regular Republican organization.

ELECTORS FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—That eight of the 18 presidential electors nominated by the Republican state convention in St. Louis April 25 have signed an agreement practically pledging themselves to support Colonel Roosevelt developed Tuesday at the meeting here of the Republican state committee.

1913 Locomobile



The Big Six with 82 Horsepower Third Season

A vehicle so comfortable that rough roads do not annoy you; so beautiful that you take pride in it wherever you go. A machine you can trust everywhere, and always. When you buy a Locomobile Big Six, you buy satisfaction, service and safety.

Beauty of low lines and sweeping curves. Luxury of appointments, equipment and finish.

The most powerful Locomobile model ever built.

A Big Six, but not too big. Roomy, but convenient; impressive, but graceful.

Comfort of Ten-Inch Upholstery, long wheel-base, long elastic alloy steel springs, and perfect balance.

Four speeds, seven bearing crank shaft, and bronze motor-base.

Extra tires carried at the rear. Clean running boards.

The most efficient and completely developed electric lighting system. Air compressor for inflating tires. Quick detachable-demountable rims. Ventilated windshield. Disc starter for starting motor. 1913 folder on application.

The Locomobile Company of America
 700 Commonwealth Avenue
 Boston

General Offices and Works, Bridgeport, Conn.

BRANCHES—New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, Atlanta, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland.

NEW PARTY PLANS FOR CONVENTION IN 15TH DISTRICT

Progressive party leaders in the fifteenth congressional district are planning for a convention of all the Progressives of that district to take place on Sept. 16.

The convention, which will be held in either Fall River or Taunton, probably the former place, will be one of the features of the Progressives' preliminary campaign in that district.

It is believed that the Progressives will nominate a candidate for county commissioner in Bristol county at this convention.

James N. Buffinton of Fall River will probably call the convention to order.

44TH REGIMENT RECALLS MUSTER

Members of the forty-fourth regiment, Massachusetts volunteer militia, are today commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of their muster into service on Sept. 12, 1862. At 10 o'clock the regiment assembled at the cadet armory on Columbus avenue, where members greeted each other and talked over incidents of the war.

There was a luncheon at the Hotel Somerset, where war songs were sung and speeches made.

MILITAMEN GO TO RIFLE SHOOT

The 12 teams of the coast artillery corps were the first to go to the Bay State range at Wakefield today to enter the company team rifle competitions of the Massachusetts militia.

Teams of 10 men each will contend for the state trophy and title of champions. The first corps cadets go to the range Thursday and the fifth and ninth regiments go later in the month.

PROGRESSIVES TO INDORSE TICKET

Indorsement of either Joseph Walker or Col. Everett C. Benton for the Republican nomination for Governor is expected to be made among other indorsements of the Association of Progressive Republicans of Massachusetts at the meeting of the association at noon today.

MR. BREEN'S VOTE LIGHT

LAWRENCE, Mass.—As a result of the first primary recall election in Massachusetts, held here Tuesday, Augustine X. Dooley, an attorney, and John J. Breen will go before the people Oct. 1 in a special election as candidates for school committeeman. Although 2500 signed the petition for the recall election, only 999 voters today cast ballots. Mr. Dooley got 763 of these and Mr. Breen most of the rest.

MR. BENTON IN SOMERVILLE

Everett C. Benton, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, spoke before a gathering of Republicans in Unitarian hall, Somerville, Tuesday evening.

NO CHOICE IN FIRST CONNECTICUT BALLOT

HARTFORD, Conn.—There was no choice today as the result of an informal ballot in the Republican state convention on the four-sided gubernatorial contest. Lieut.-Gov. D. A. Blakeslee of New Haven received 175 votes, Judge J. P. Studley of New Haven 145, Judge Silas A. Robinson of Middletown 130 and Dr. G. H. Knight of Lakeville 122.

On account of a contest in the committee of resolutions started by George W. Chandler of Rocky Hill, who attempted to have the committee adopt a plank to the effect that all Republican nominees should be pledged to their party platform, the convention did not open until 10:30 a. m., a half hour after the scheduled time.

The convention was opened by United States Senator McLean as chairman. The temporary officers were made permanent. Representative Elmer S. Banks of Fairfield moved that when the vote for the different officers on the state ticket was taken it be by roll call. This was unanimously adopted. It is the first time in the history of a Connecticut state convention that this method of procedure has been followed.

WOMEN TO OPPOSE MEN

BOISE, Idaho—Expressing dissatisfaction with the controversies in the Republican party, the women members of the party in Idaho today announced they would put a complete state ticket in the field to oppose the men as the polls this fall. Their ticket will be independent of both the Progressive and Republican parties. The women will hold their convention here this week.

NEW PARTY NAMES TICKET

BOISE, Idaho—Candidates for all state offices except that of Governor have been named by the legislative committee of the Progressive party. Dr. T. W. Boyd, Twin Falls, is the selection for Lieutenant-Governor.

MRS. N. H. HENRY APPOINTED

NEW YORK—Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, wife of the former adjutant-general of this state, has been appointed chairman of the advisory board of the women's department of the Republican national committee.

REPUBLICAN DISLOYALTY CHARGED

NEW YORK—A meeting of the Republican national committee to consider charges of disloyalty to the Taft cause which have been made against certain members has been called for Sept. 18, at noon, in this city.

MASONIC HONOR FOR J. A. BLAKE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—J. Albert Blake of Malden, Mass., was elected grand master of the general grand council of the Royal and Select Masters at the annual session of the Masons, held here Tuesday.

Mr. Blake is a past master of the grand lodge of Masons of Massachusetts and has held many offices in the Masonic bodies of Boston.

PROGRESSIVE CLUB NAMES OFFICERS

It is expected that Charles S. Bird of Walpole, the Progressive party candidate for Governor, will serve as president of the new Neponset Valley Progressive Association.

The other nominations which the committee has decided to submit are as follows: Vice-president, George F. Washburn of Weston, Leon A. Pratt of Hyde Park, Charles W. Franklin of Dorchester and James P. Roberts of Quincy; secretary, John E. Savage of Mattapan; treasurer, George L. Bauldry of Milton.

U. S. TO SUPPLY WATER

SPOKANE, Wash.—A special lien contract whereby the government will divert water to privately owned land in connection with the Yakima irrigation project has been approved by the secretary of the interior. The government is to construct a pumping station, to be paid for in three instalments, in addition to a building charge of \$52 an acre assessed against the land irrigated by gravity canals.

AMUSEMENTS

SEE THE BATTLESHIPS

The large fleet of warships at

PROVINCETOWN

can all be easily seen from the

DOROTHY BRADFORD

Daily trips, wharf 400 Atlantic Av., Boston, 9 A. M.; Sundays, 9:30; Statehouse Refreshments, Wireless Telegraph. Round trip, week days or Sundays, only \$1.00; one-way, 50c. Tel. Main 1578. JAMES S. DYER, Mgr.

LAST TRIP SUNDAY, SEPT. 15

SEA WATER POOL BATHING

OCEAN PIER BATHS

150,000 gals. warmed sea water, in 2 pools, 1 for men and women, 1 for women and children exclusively.

Swimming Instruction

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, OPEN YEAR ROUND—10 A. M.—10 P. M.

Tickets 25 Cents. REVERE BEACH

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JEWISH PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE DOES HELPFUL THINGS FOR NEW COMERS



School children at Jewish People's Institute, Chambers street, Boston, where they go daily to study the Hebrew language

Those Past Hardest Struggles Furnish Legal Advice, Naturalization Information and Use of Library

WHAT shall be done for the hundreds of children in the West End who have only the streets in which to play, and for the young people whose homes are too crowded to permit of study or social gatherings in the evenings, is being answered in part by the settlements, the playgrounds, the branch library and the Charles river esplanade. It is also being answered by the Jewish People's Institute on Chambers street, which after a somewhat checkered career has taken a fresh start the past summer and is endeavoring as best it may to help meet the demands of the neighborhood.

One of the needs of the neighborhood, from the Jewish standpoint, is that the children shall be taught Hebrew. In their homes they often speak Yiddish; in the schools they speak English. Hence, unless some such opportunity for learning Hebrew as the institute gives were provided, many of the children might grow up ignorant in great measure of the language in which the literature of their race is written and unable to read the Talmud. To the orthodox Jew such ignorance is nothing short of a calamity.

Equipment and Methods

The present program of the institute includes a kindergarten which meets every afternoon except Saturday and Sunday. At present the kindergarten meets in the brick courtyard back of the building, but what will be done with the children in the winter months remains to be seen, for at present there is no room large enough for active games and marching. The institute authorities are hoping however that before that time some generous friends will come to the rescue with the funds necessary for fitting up a suitable kindergarten room. In the meantime the little boys and girls are combining pleasure and instruction in their out-of-door quarters in a way which to one used to the methods of the ordinary kindergarten seems decidedly unique.

Everything done has one main purpose, to teach the children Hebrew. Yet the process is by no means tiresome; in fact, it is just the reverse. When the children first assemble they take their seats on chairs and benches that have been ranged along the edges of the courtyard. In the center stands a table, and on it have been placed all sorts of delightful toys. All the little boys sit together and the little girls together. Some of them hold paper bags with cakes or fruit. They look demurely at the toys and at the instructor who stands by the table and at his smiling assistant, who is a girl not much older than they, but who understands the language and speaks it fluently. At 2 o'clock the class begins. The instructor looks around and finally says, "Samuel," and then he says something else which the visitor does not understand but which Samuel evidently does, for he leaves his chair and comes up to the table. The instructor gives a command in Hebrew and Samuel picks up a dapper little pony from the table and puts it on a chair. Then in response to another command he puts a tiny blue basket under the table. The master smiles his approval, sends Samuel to his seat with a single Hebrew word, and calls a little girl to the table. Rachel comes forward obediently and is told to give a jaunty sailor doll to another child, then to rock a wee cradle, then put the blue basket on the table again. She, too, receives the master's approval. Thus the lesson proceeds. Sometimes a child does not understand. In that case one of his companions is called up to help him. Sometimes the procedure is varied by the master pointing to various objects and asking the Hebrew names. If the child is just a beginner he is taught first the words for eyes, nose, mouth, hands, feet, etc.

As soon as the pupils begin to grow restless they are told that they may run into the back yard and play. Away they go in great glee. A few minutes later the assistant lines them up in one row against the fence and they sing Hebrew songs. They may not know the meaning of all the words, any more than American children know the meaning of all the words of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," but they sing none the less lustily. Soon they are ready to return to their seats, and then the lesson goes on pretty much as before, except that now there is a new teacher, a young man who has come to give an hour of volunteer service to these children of his own race.

Before the lesson closes, the assistant is sent to a nearby shop to buy some chocolates. These are put into the little blue basket, and the children who have behaved best are called up, one by one,

and each given a piece. But they are required to ask for the candy in Hebrew and to say "thank you" also in Hebrew. It is amazing how still every one sits during this part of the program, the most mischievous youngsters vainly hoping that present good behavior will atone for past shortcomings.

Though some of the children are very young, the instructor will tell you that several of them know as many as 120 Hebrew words already. Pretty soon they will leave the kindergarten and be promoted to a room where they will use books and learn to write on the blackboard. Just now the reading classes are being held mornings, but when the public schools open, they will be held after school hours. The most advanced day classes read the Talmud, but the primary classes read children's stories.

Classes in English

The classes that the institute conducts in the evening are of an entirely different character. They are classes in English and arithmetic and are for young men and women who want to learn the language of their new country. The evening is the only time they have for learning, and they apply themselves with an earnestness that testifies to the strength of their desire to know how to use English intelligently.

At present some of the evening classes are reading selections from a book of American hero stories. Each student reads a paragraph or so aloud, the teacher giving the pronunciation of difficult words. Then the teacher reads the paragraph aloud and as he goes along he asks for the meaning of new words. It is interesting to watch the expressions on the various faces as these new Americans endeavor to express their thoughts. And even the teacher may have difficulty in explaining idioms satisfactorily. For instance, he asks for the meaning of "they took great pains to make the building snug," and as no one seems to know just what that means the teacher says "It means 'they were very careful to make the building

snug.'" The pupils accept the explanation but the visitor can see they are puzzled. Again, they have the expression, "he said gloomily," and are much amazed when they find that in this instance "gloomily" does not mean "darkly." "Why not?" some one asks. "A gloomy day means a dark day."

After a while they have a spelling match, using the words found in their reading lessons, or they write something from dictation. Finally the lesson closes with a blackboard drill in grammar. Again and again they go through declensions and conjugations, and when one of them in despair over a verb that follows no rule at all asks wearily, "But why did the grammarians make it that way?" he voices the sentiment of the whole class and plainly floors the teacher. Just before dismissal the students are told to bring next time the compositions they have been writing outside of class. These will be corrected and returned to them later, and the teacher will doubtless find when he comes to examine the work that the majority of his pupils have chosen for their subject, "My Life in Russia." They write on this repeatedly, for it is the subject they know most about.

Beside maintaining a kindergarten and day and evening classes the institute also furnishes free legal advice, information about steps in the naturalization process, and gives to the people of the neighborhood the use of a library and reading room. Visitors to the various departments are welcome and will be shown every courtesy by Mr. Margulis, who has present supervision of the work, and who is endeavoring to put it upon a firm basis. The organization seems especially commendable to those who have inquired into it because it represents an attempt on the part of the Jewish people who have been here some time to assist those who have newly arrived. Remembering their own plight when they first landed in this country the workers seek to provide for the needs, educational and social, of those who have followed their example and left a country where there is for the Jew almost no opportunity for advancement.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

From three to five months are required to complete the course given by the Farrar School of Shorthand and Typewriting for the training of amanuenses and private secretaries. A longer time is necessary when special training is wanted for civil service or court work. Pupils are instructed not only in shorthand, typewriting, punctuation, spelling and business correspondence, but training is given in public work which assists pupils to overcome any diffidence they may experience when they come to take a position. Neatness and stencil cutting also are taught as well as other work considered necessary for an office position.

The school is located in the Walker building, 120 Boylston street, Boston, Mass. Harriet R. Farrar is the principal.

The new autumn styles of Warner's Rust-Proof corsets were placed on exhibition Monday. They are designed to accord with the latest dress tendencies of the coming fall and winter. They have been adapted to every figure, the tall and slender, the short and stout, with all their variations. The busts are lower and skirts longer than ever. Some have new features especially adapted to the figure of the wearer. The purchaser should be careful to select for herself the corset designed for her particular style. Each pair of corsets has attached to it security rubber button hose supporters which do not tear the stockings. These corsets are to be found in stores that carry the best lines of goods. Every pair is guaranteed.

A feature of the Paris Pattern Supply Company that is most appreciated by its patrons is the assistance it gives in the combinations of patterns, so as to bring out an entirely individual effect for each one, if that is desired, and also in the matching of colors and trimmings and putting together of materials. Mothers who are preparing their daughters for school find it an advantage to consult the company on these lines and also advance ideas, and to decide on styles that are most suited to the wearer. Those who are ready to undertake their own fall outfit at this time also find it profitable to consult the ideas here shown. At the new rooms of the company, 7 Temple place, may be seen the new models in tunics and overdresses and the long sleeves falling well over the hand. Cut velvet, dear to the heart of women a generation ago, is in favor once more, and can be seen made up by the Paris Pattern Supply Company in a variety of

pleasing styles. The patterns cut by this company are to individual measure, and are vouched for so that the garments can be fitted without trying on.

Griffin's hat shop at 368 and 370 Washington street is showing the new fall styles in men's hats. It is a headquarters for the Stetson hats, which are worn by hundreds of well dressed men in Boston.

The approach of the fall wedding makes the selection of the wedding present an important present duty. Bigelow, Kennard & Co. is showing a fine line of silver table ware. Designs are unique and a variety of articles never before made in silver are on exhibition. The selection of comports, trays, baskets, bowls and dishes is varied and offers designs at all prices from the very inexpensive to the heaviest and finest. Tea sets always make a desirable gift. A large array of them have been placed on view. Odd forks and spoons also make acceptable presents.

The store of Bigelow, Kennard & Co. is at 511 Washington street.

SUBWAY SECTION BIDS OPENED

NEW YORK—Bids for another section of the Lexington avenue subway opened Tuesday are said to have totaled all the way from \$1,220,000 to \$2,260,000. The section for which bids were opened begins in Trinity place north of Morris street and extends under Trinity place and Church street. The plans call for the construction of a subsurface railroad having two tracks.

URGE ADOPTION OF LABOR ACT

Adoption of the provisions of the act of 1909 that relate to labor hours by the city of Boston is to be urged by the Central Labor Union, according to a decision of the executive board of that body which discussed the opinion of James M. Swift, attorney general, on the application of the 1911 eight-hour law. He held that cities and towns that have not adopted the 1909 act do not come within the 1911 provisions.

BOARD IN NEW QUARTERS
Members of the Metropolitan fire hazard commission, appointed by Governor Foss, are today occupying their new quarters in the Marshall building, 40 Central street.

RAILROAD TO SPEND MILLIONS AT LYNN

Directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company have appropriated \$3,000,000 to carry on the grade crossing eliminations at Lynn and Clinton, four-tracking at Lynn, enlargement of the freight handling facilities at the western terminus of the Fitchburg division at Mechanicville and Rotterdam Junction and for improved track facilities at various points.

BAY STATE NEWS

LEXINGTON

Mrs. George Walter Spaulding has been elected superintendent of the junior department of the Hancock Congregational Church Sunday school, in place of Miss Henrietta Willard Locke, resigned. Mrs. William C. Stickel has resigned as superintendent of the primary department and Miss Bertha M. Hutchinson is to succeed Mrs. Stickel.

The fall season of the Lexington grange, No. 233, Patrons of Husbandry, begins this evening with a surprise entertainment in Historic hall.

Irving P. Fox of Bloomfield street is the president of the new Lexington Progressive town committee.

QUINCY

Ex-Councilman Arthur C. Beal of ward 6 has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for councilman-at-large.

A meeting for the organization of a Progressive party club will be held in Union hall Thursday evening.

The Quincy day nursery will observe Sept. 28 as tag day.

The Improvement Society of the Park and Downs Congregational church meets this evening. The Hon. Joseph Walker, Republican candidate for Governor, will speak.

STONEHAM

The Evangelical church is raising funds for a parsonage.

Joint committees of J. P. Gould post, G. A. R., the Woman's Relief Corps, Spanish War Veterans and auxiliary, the Daughters of Veterans, Board of Trade and the two women's clubs will meet tonight to act on the proposal to purchase the Luther Hill residence and land on Main street and remodel the building for a public memorial hall.

WINCHESTER

The town clerk is preparing the articles for the town meeting the first week in October. The chief subject to be discussed is grade crossings.

C. A. Watson of the high school has resigned to take a position with the Episcopal school of Philadelphia. Ralph B. DeLano succeeds him. He has been principal of the high school in Islesboro, Maine.

MALDEN

Belmont school seniors have elected: President, Gordon S. Thompson; vice-president, Grace E. McMullen; secretary, Josiah F. McManus; treasurer, Isabelle Cowley.

Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston will be present at Malden president's day, Sept. 27. Mayors of 20 other cities of the state have also accepted invitations.

Frank M. Sawtelle has been elected a trustee of the Malden public library.

BRIDGEWATER

The Young People's Society of the Baptist church have elected: Harry H. Brush, president; Miss Edith Warren, vice-president; Harlan P. Shaw, corresponding secretary; John Bassett, recording secretary; Mrs. John W. Bassett, treasurer; Miss Katherine Shaw, organist.

RANDOLPH

The registrars have announced the following dates for registration: Sept. 18 and Oct. 2, 9, 16 and 26. Registration for the primaries closes Sept. 18.

Rising Star lodge, I. O. O. F., holds a ladies night in Odd Fellows hall this evening.

READING

It is expected that a registration of about 1300 in the seven school buildings will be shown by enrollment reports received tonight by Harry T. Watkins, superintendent. There is but one change in the high school teaching corps, Miss Mary L. Sawyer of Lowell succeeding Miss Myrtle Jensen.

MEDFORD

Alderman James H. Burpee has been appointed assistant inspector on the staff of Department Commander George A. Hosley of the G. A. R.

The aldermen have voted to hold the primaries in this city at the same hours as last year, from noon to 9 p. m.

MELROSE

The woman's golf tournament at the Bellevue Golf Club will be played Sept. 26.

Melrose chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, will hold its first meeting Friday evening.

WAKEFIELD

School registration figures for the first week show 2119 pupils in the 10 buildings, one less than last year.

ARLINGTON

The September meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held Tuesday.



Interior Decorations

WE want you to know this branch of our business as you've never known it before. We want you to see the goods as you have never seen them before. What we show this season should make it easier for you to buy these things wisely.

YOU usually buy Upholstery Goods, Curtains, Portieres, Hangings, Wall Paper and the like with deliberation. Consider harmony and fitness, quality and beauty as well as price. Could there be a better place for seeing, for comparison then ours? Roomy, light. We mean you shall have every convenience.

WE do not ask you to buy our Household Textiles. We DO ask you to look at them. Our desire is that you should believe in our Upholstery Store. It deserves your confidence. When we get it you'll buy—you cannot help it.

OUR duty, now that you are opening up the home, preparing for the domestic comfort and social life of the winter, is to tell you that your interior decoration question can be best settled here.

The prices are always the least in the market. The stock is always fresh, clean, novel. Orders taken are given prompt and intelligent, careful and artistic attention.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Our way of selling Oriental Rugs shatters one of the oldest and most highly respected trade traditions. The habit of your thought associates extravagant prices with such things. Many retailers do their best to keep that impression alive. We cut the idea at right angles and sell Oriental Rugs exactly as we sell everything else—at the lowest prices consistent with reliable merchandise. The charm of our present offerings includes all the subtlety of color, with figures and contrasts odd and startling enough for the most intense impressionist. The wonderful tones are vivacious, hinting of Afghan or Arab camp and never wearying the eye. Don't be satisfied until you see our special values.



RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PUBLIC SPEAKER IS NO LIGHT THING

Writer Holds One Occupying Rostrum Should Recognize That His Auditors Come Looking for Message

IT SHOULD BE GOOD

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THERE is a remarkable picture painted in a few strokes in one of the paragraphs of the Acts, to be more accurate, in the fifteenth verse of the sixth chapter. In it we are told how Stephen having incurred the envy of the orthodox is accused by them of the usual things in the way later to become so familiar to the western world. These accusations may have troubled some of them that sat in the council; nevertheless, we are told that they "looking steadfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." Apart from the importance of an account of anything dealing with the great change in the world's thought, a change that was to make itself felt in all the human relations, this passage is wonderful as a piece of description. It has, so far as sparseness of construction and frequency of meaning go, the great qualities of an English prose that had been for not many centuries, but in any tongue these words will bring instantly before one a picture that has been seen many times and that always has a certain solemnity.

If you are in the habit of making public speeches, reader, you must know what we mean; or, if your profession is that which calls for the attention of a body of hearers in one way or another, if you have eyes you have seen that of which we speak. "Looking steadfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." You can see them in all countries, though Stephen spoke before a council in which, at least, we can be fairly sure there were Hellenized Jews. The press all turned towards the man in rostrum, pulpit, platform or portico, he talking to the listeners, they gazing upon him. There is the man that takes a superior attitude; he is not going to be convinced unless his somewhat exiguous standards are met. There is the man that leaning forward looks upward, somewhat puzzled, hearing a message and not hearing it, probably unconsciously looking for it. We must remember that all the men that go to a public meeting do not go in the mood of feeding hunks to the elephant; some of them without doubt go there for amusement, but we doubt whether the great majority do. We are pretty much alike, we all pay a grudging deference to the great possibility.

Go back and look at this audience, to see whether this be not so. There are men in it of all sorts; men that work with their hands, those that toil with their heads, some rich in the world's gear, some with not so much, but what are they doing? They are looking steadfastly at the man that speaks; he turns his head, they theirs by a fraction; he approaches nearer and nearer to the unspoken word that all unconsciously long to hear and as he does the welcome of understanding and the cheer of agreement shine from the faces. They do some look up at him and trust him and others look at him yet visibly hanging back in smiling depreciation of hope? Because they see his face as it were that of an angel, of a messenger that hears the confirmation of what their hearts have murmured to them.

To us the messenger's task appears to be no easy one, and it carries with it a duty that is not always performed. When men in a council or in any public assembly see in another's face the face of an angel, it is time for that man to remember that the important thing about him is the fact that possibly he is a message bearer and that the message is good. If he cannot be sure on these two points, then he should take himself off of their rostrum and show shame before a lot of innocents that thought they knew an angel when they saw one. Here are they before him; they have hopes and they have fears, but really more hopes than fears and they think that perhaps here is an angel that is going to drop all fears through the sieve of a great message and keep the hopes and wrap them in fruition. He begins; they listen, occasionally applauding or doing it very much; his voice grows fuller and more confident, he speaks with conviction and as he feels. As he goes on, he catches here and there and all about the assent of his hearers; there is moving between speaker and hearers the consciousness of a common sympathy and understanding. At those raised chins in a sea of faces, those silent heads all turned one way, the quiet that frames the speaker's voice, who that has to do with assemblies has not perceived them? Here have men come to hear a message; they have come to hear a man super-

ficially but the message that is born is what moves all. It seems to us, that without any rhetoric or overglided phrases, this expectancy, this assembling, are signs of an almost pathetic trust on the hearer's part and of an awful obligation on the speaker's.

The business of distortion of opinions is an ill one. The public is thoroughly irritated at times, but it deserves the best that conscience can give it; it turns and looks steadfastly for the face of an angel, the angel that tells it that the great hope is a good hope, and that it has always hoped for good. It is not pleasant to reflect on the me that dare assume an angelhood which they do not deserve; we wonder can such, when they are in the quiet of the night, ever see before them those raised chins, the tilted heads and the smiling eyes of confirmation? The confirmation of a deluded hope? It can be no more than that. There are certain thunders that peal sooner or later, when men have been deceived about angels, thunders that for the time have seemed to involve nations and continents, but very much absorbed men do not always hear them at first, or at least remember that others have heard them. Their full and mightiest crash is said to be more or less overwhelming; be that as it may, we are sure that it takes no great imagination to see the import of a thing that looks on a man as he were angel. It is not that certain men gaze heartless on a certain man, but that a question is waiting an answer, Has the messenger a message?

UNION CHURCH TO BE DEDICATED

The congregation of Union church, Waban, will hold dedicatory services in its new church edifice, beginning Sunday, Sept. 15, and continuing through Sept. 20, when an organ recital will be given by John Herman Loud, assisted by Carl Pierce, violinist, and Willianna Crawford Folsom, soprano.

The building will be used for the first time when Sunday school convenes on the morning of Sept. 15. The Rev. Andrew W. Archibald will preach the sermon at the church service at 10:45 o'clock.

AT 32 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON AUCTION SALE OF \$100,000 WORTH OF

ORIENTAL RUGS

ALL SIZES WEAVES

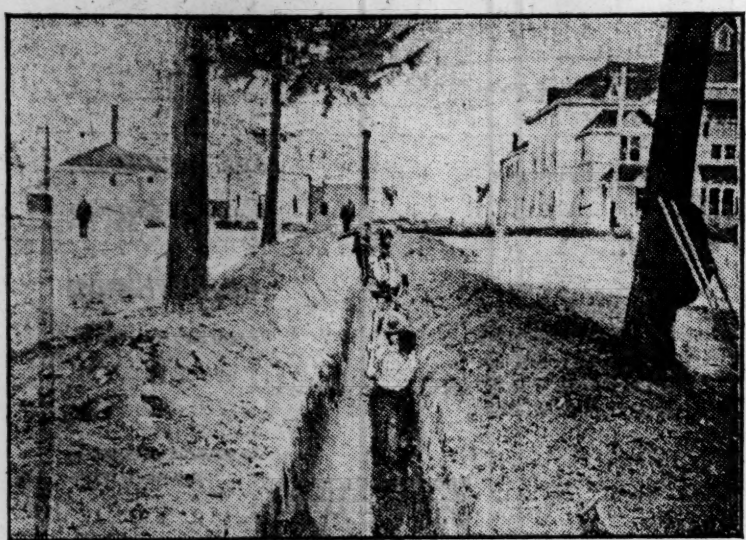
By order of OSCAR SWIFT, Attorney; LEWIS J. BIRD, Trustee.

Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1912

At 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. and following days at same hours.

By LEWIS J. BIRD CO., Auctioneers and Appraisers, 32 Bromfield St., Boston.

VALUE OF ECONOMY IS TAUGHT IN THE INDIAN SCHOOLS OF OREGON



Indian youth as plumbers' apprentices at Chemawa (Ore.) school busy with making steam connection

Chemawa Institution Specializes in Character-Building and in Turning Out Trained Farmers and Artisans

RANCHING TAUGHT

In the accompanying fourth article in a series on the work being accomplished in the government's Indian schools, leading educators in the Indian service speak of defects and outline remedies said to be applicable to conditions in Oregon.

OREGON'S Indian population is concentrated on five reservations, Klamath, Salem, Siletz, Umatilla and Warm Springs. The agencies have a number of well conducted schools. The more important are those located at Chemawa and Klamath.

Day schools are increasing in popularity among Oregon Indians. Within recent years a number of boarding schools have been abolished because of increased attendance at the day schools. However, interest in the Chemawa and Klamath establishments is as great, if not greater, than ever before, and this is due to the vocational training taught at these institutions.

Superintendents and other government officials entrusted with the care of Indian boys and girls find that the educational problem differs with locality. In the East, they say, other methods must be applied than those used in the West. Where contact with the white population is more general it is found necessary to bend school instruction to whatever concerns closer neighborhood relationship. In the wider stretches of the West, again, where few white people may be found for many miles, suitable ways have to be found for teaching a self-dependence that yet does not neglect the issue of fraternity.

Character-Building an Aim

Speaking of the importance of specializing the course of study to suit local conditions, E. L. Chalcraft, superintendent of the Chemawa Indian school, in a

Suit Case Supports 200-Pound Trunk

Striking Display of Strength Astounds Chicago Crowds.

Chicago people have gazed in wonder at a window display, showing a fragile suit case supporting a big 200 pound wardrobe trunk.

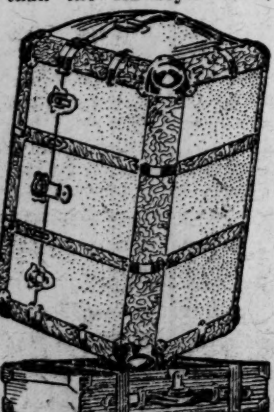
Many first thought the demonstration a trick of some sort, but investigation proved conclusively that the only trick was in the manufacture of the suit case.

The manager of the Chicago Indestructo Baggage Shop, said: "The reason that the little light case is capable of supporting such excessive weight is due to the fact that the Indestructo people have discarded the old fashioned suit case weakness.

"Instead of pasteboard sides, we use a 3-ply hardwood veneer body underneath the handsome leather exterior."

Further investigation proved that the wood and leather case weighed three pounds less than the old style cases, and cost one half as much.

If you are going to buy a suit case, get one that will last for years without becoming sagged or unsightly. Buy an Indestructo suit case and be assured of permanent service.



BUY INDESTRUCTO BAGGAGE

See the Indestructo Today at Jordan Marsh Company, Mark Cross, or London Harness Co.

and one of the signers of the Sioux treaty of 1867 in discussing this treaty with the writer, said: "Now, I signed the treaty of 1868. By it I promised to live peaceably on our reservation and to send my children to school, and the great father (the President, or the national government) was to care for me and give me rations as long as I am not able to take care of myself. Now I have always been peaceable, lived on our reservation since that time and I have all my children here in this school (Carlisle). Now I am not able to care for myself. I don't propose ever to be able to take care of myself, hence the great father must take care of me."

Chemawa Methods Telling

Of course things have changed greatly since 1868 and even during the last 10 years. Mr. Campbell's arrangement, he would have the public know, is more in the nature of a glance backward, in order that there can be fuller appreciation of what is in store economically for the Indian. The great progress of the Oregon school is based on economic practices and among the advice given by the Chemawa educator is the following: "One of the fundamental principles that can be taught him (the Indian) is economy of time. Never allow him to waste a minute. Keep him busy all the time. If not at work at play. Teach him to be prompt. If a boy is five minutes tardy make an example of it."

"A simple example—Supposing you have 47 boys in your classroom. If John Smith is five minutes late, how much time would be lost this morning if all 47 boys of this room were five minutes late? Or go a step farther and ask, 'How much money would they lose if they had been working and were paid at the rate of 20 cents per hour?' There are dozens of ways similar to the above that this could be impressed upon him. Do this not once or twice, but continually, day after day, varying the method so that it will not become wearying or trite."

"Teach him economy in the use of material. He has been accustomed to look upon the great father as the dispenser of all things and consequently he is wasteful of government supplies. How can our classroom teachers do this? Shall I say in a hundred ways? Teach him to be economical with his books. Impress upon him the first cost of them. The Indian pupil is very wasteful with paper and pencils, in fact with everything that is given to him by Uncle Sam, or even purchased by himself. Have him exercise economy in the use of paper, using both sides."

"The classroom teacher can extend the same economy with classes of girls in the regulation and government of domestic affairs, especially concerning expenditure and wastefulness. With boys use can be made of the various industries and farming operations."

The Chemawa school is probably the largest in the Northwest. It is situated in a fine agricultural region. Horticulture is among the farm pursuits that have helped to make the Indians self-sustaining. There is an annual enrollment of about 670 pupils at the school. On Klamath reservation, on the other hand, stock raising is followed almost exclusively. The recent census gave 1061 Indians to the Klamath reservation. They own 2700 head of horses, 3600 cattle, 2000 domestic fowls, 600 hogs and 70 mules. There is only one district near the Klamath lake where farming is carried on to any extent. As a stock raising country it is unexcelled. The school course is in conformity with the character of soil and environment.

TO LIMIT BAGGAGE ON CARS

ATHOL—Officials of the Athol & Orange Street Railway Company will put into action soon a rule to prohibit passengers from carrying anything that cannot properly come under the heading of baggage. The limit will be fixed at 15 pounds.

"In the early days of the transition to civilization the Indians looked with distrust upon one of their number who husbanded his grain and stock and did not divide it with his friends. I remember a case of this kind that came under my observation in the early eighties at Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, then in Indian territory. A progressive Indian had put up over 50 tons of hay, and oats were in stack from nearly 100 acres of land, and he had accumulated a considerable herd of cattle, all of which he held for his own use."

"This was thrift that was not to be countenanced by his fellow tribesmen, so they all migrated to his ranch with their families and remained until his hay and oats had been eaten by their ponies and his herd reduced by themselves. He appealed to the agent, who said he was very sorry for him, but told him it was a matter that would have to be settled by his people. This is only one case of hundreds where the ambitious Indian endeavored in the early days to break away from the customs of his fathers and adopt the white man's way only to meet with dismal failure."

"The old Indians were taught in their early treatment by the government that thrift and economy were unnecessary. Their reasoning was unique; their logic nearly unanswerable."

"By the treaties of 1868, during which year treaties were made with many tribes, the Indians were to remain peaceably on the reservations assigned to them and send their children to school, and the government was to care for and furnish rations to the Indians as long as they were not able to care for themselves."

Old Standing Bear of Rosebud agency

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Next in our repertoire of fancy shots comes that from a cupped lie. I much prefer this description of it to the other: Playing a jerked shot. This shot is one which it is not advisable to practise too much because the secret of it may creep into your swing which is fatal. If you remember how to play it and try it once in a while you will find that you can accomplish it fairly successfully without practising it. Hutchinson describes better than any other authority so we will quote from him:

"The essence of this stroke is that the club head is traveling downward somewhat at the moment at which it strikes the ball. But it is not traveling downward in order—as when the ball lay hanging—to travel on over the surface of the ground after meeting the ball, but in order that it shall not be arrested by the lip of the cup in which the ball is lying. The club head has to nip in between this lip and the ball; and in order to do this it must be traveling rather in a downward direction. It then goes on into the ground, cutting up a fid of turf and being rather arrested with a jerk in the ground—whence its name. Note this—the reason of its name—and do not be misled into the idea that there has been any jerkiness in the motions of the swing. The swing has to be as truly a swing, and with as even motions, until the ball is struck, as in the ordinary drive."

"It is only in the meeting of the club and the ground that the jerk occurs. Therefore all the rules which were laid

down for the full swing apply to this jerking shot equally. Your arms may be even allowed to go away after the ball, just as in that other stroke, in spite of the jerk of the club in the ground. It is true your right foot may with advantage be a little more advanced, because so you are better able to bring the club straight down upon the ball; and you may, perhaps, grip somewhat tighter with your right hand. But remember, you do not want to see how much you can sweep the club head along the ground—in the manner recommended for the drive—consistently with getting it to strike fair on the ball without spending the greater part of its force on the lip of the cup. The best practical maxim is to hit in as much the manner in which you would hit a teed ball as possible, considering the lie of the ball. This stroke, it is very plain, requires great accuracy. The club head has just to clear the lip of the cup and yet not to hit the ball on the top. It is, therefore, more necessary in this stroke than in any other to keep the eye firmly on the ball all through the swing—and not merely to keep the eye 'on the ball' which would seem to mean on the top of the ball, but on that exact spot on the ball which we hope will be the point of impact."

One thing to remember in all these shots is that you will be twice as likely to get good results if you take a short swing. Above all, keep your body steady, your thoughts on what you are doing, and do not attempt to get any great distance.

MILK PRODUCERS ASK CONTRACTORS 40 CENTS A CAN

The Boston Milk Producers Association has raised the price of milk to the contractors to a price that means 5½ cents over that of a year ago.

This action was taken at a meeting of the directors of the association held at the American house Tuesday when they agreed to ask 40 cents a can for milk delivered at the railroads.

A year ago the price asked was 36 cents delivered in Boston, and according to this year's schedule the transportation charges of 1½ cents per can must be paid by the contractor.

FRANCE CONTROLS IN MEDITERRANEAN

NEW YORK—The recently negotiated Franco-Russian naval convention and the Anglo-French convention relating to the Mediterranean seaboard will be brought into practical operation within a few days when the French fleet, which heretofore has had its headquarters at Brest, will be permanently transferred to Toulon, says a Paris message to the New York Herald.

This naval move will give to France complete control in the Mediterranean over any possible combination of the triple alliance, and will leave to England the defense of the North sea, while Russia guards the Baltic sea.

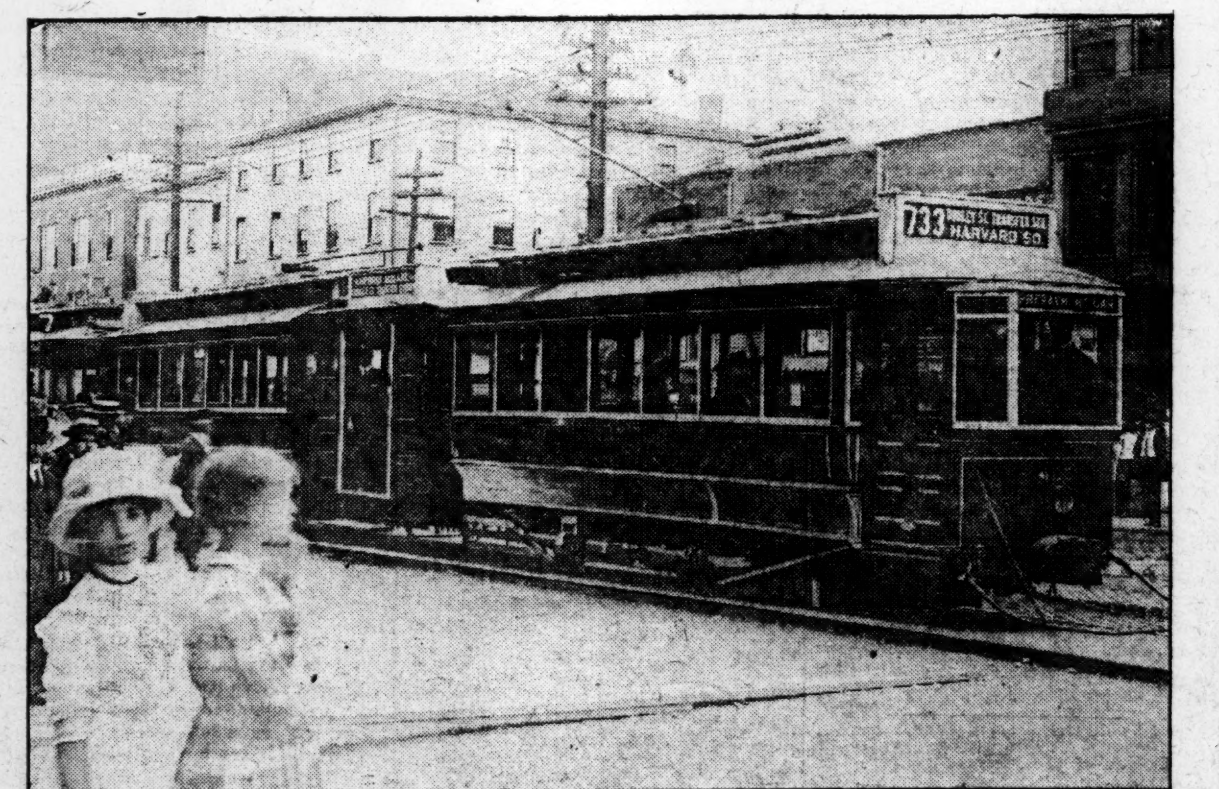
MRS. WORKMAN HAS NEW FEAT

NEW YORK—The expedition under Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman of Massachusetts has completed an important exploration in the Karakorum mountains, the central range of the great plateau of Central Asia, says a New York Herald despatch. Mrs. Workman and her party made the first ascent of the high peaks ranging from 19,000 to 21,000 feet. All the camps for six weeks were located above 17,000 feet.

FIGHT FOR THREE-CENT LINE

NEW YORK—Brooklyn taxpayers have filed with the public service commission a protest against any action permitting the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and other companies desiring to cross the Manhattan bridge to use the tracks of the "three cent line" now operating with 50 storage battery cars. The protesters assert the larger companies seek to drive the "three cent line" out of business.

NEW TYPE OF CAR IN USE ON BOSTON LINE



"Articulated" trolley of Boston Elevated Company, makes for safety and comfort of passengers and takes sharp corners easily.

ORIENTAL RACES SAID TO BE KEEN TO ADOPT INDUSTRIAL METHODS

(Continued from page one)

son. The idea of the department store is unknown.

"Will things always remain this way? One only has to look to Japan to see that they cannot. They have remained this way up to the present because the West and all that belongs to it has been excluded from the life of the East. But now the bars are breaking down and the East desires the western civilization. When Persia engaged W. Morgan Shuster to straighten out its financial affairs it proved its sincere desire for progress by giving him an absolutely free hand in the country. One might expect that the Persians would find it impossible to submit to the modern financial system, and certainly it was difficult in this case."

"Turkey has shown its desire for progress by engaging many Europeans to conduct its affairs. Its army has been turned over to German officers and disciplinarians until it has reached a standard of efficiency hardly surpassed in the world. Just as a British engineer was engaged by Turkey to build the Assuan dam to irrigate and develop Mesopotamia, so other European experts have been engaged for similar purposes. If Turkey had resources and freedom from political and diplomatic anxiety, she would immediately begin to develop an up-to-date educational system and build better means of transportation. The will is not lacking."

"The east does desire the things of the modern civilization and is looking towards the west for help. She needs our sympathy and tolerant understanding; but she comes to us not merely to receive; she comes to bestow the riches of the inner life which she has been gathering through all these ages and which she offers to the west in return for its civilization."

Mr. Cobb mentioned as examples of oriental acceptance of modern business organization a line of steamboats on the Bosphorus which, though owned by a French company, is manned by Turks and is run with considerable efficiency. He also referred to the successful employment of Syrian trainmen on the railroad between Beirut and Damascus.

"Today in Constantinople," said Mr. Cobb, "you do not have to wait the pleasure of officials in getting your passport signed. You can have it done in a prompt businesslike manner with none of the tedious delay which characterized the former days."

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

A special Boston & Maine railway train consisting of vestibule combination and New Haven railway private car Connecticut with President Charles S. Mellen and party aboard left North station at 8:35 this morning for Portland, Me., via Portsmouth.

For the accommodation of western passengers arriving on the Cunard steamship Laconia at East Boston this afternoon, the Boston and Albany road furnished a six car special train alongside at 4 p. m.

The private Pullman car Pilgrim, occupied by Charles Morgan and party, passed through Boston this morning en route from Rockland, Me., to Chestnut Hills, Pa., via steamer Maryland route.

The operating department of the New Haven road has received from the Readville shops ten new refrigerator milk cars for service between Boston and western Massachusetts points.

Thomas French, train despatcher, and Fred Danaher, crew despatcher of the Boston & Albany road at South station are spending a two weeks' vacation at Chicago and Mendota, Ill.

The private Pullman car Rainbow, occupied by B. F. Jones and party, passed through Boston during the night en route from York Harbor, Me., to Pittsburgh, Pa., via Boston & Maine, Rotterdam Junction, and New York Central lines.

Members of American Pharmaceutical Association occupying special Pullman cars en route from Buffalo to Boston arrived at South station over the Boston & Albany road at 10:40 o'clock this morning.

J. O. Halliday, superintendent of transportation of the New Haven road, and chief despatcher are completing the final figures for the road's winter schedule, which takes effect Sept. 29.

ENGINEERS WILL DISCUSS LIGHTING

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—Lighting will be discussed at the sixth annual convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society to be held here Sept. 16 to 19.

The delegates will make an inspection of the power plants at Niagara Falls.

SHIPBUILDERS IN CONFERENCE

NEW YORK—A despatch to the New York Sun from Newcastle, England, says that the conference between shipbuilders and employees may result in a national shipbuilding strike, involving more than 200,000 men. The conference has to deal with the labor contract, which has expired.

TEAM OWNERS REASSEMBLE

Members of the Team Owners Association held their first meeting of this season at the Revere house, Tuesday night, with W. E. Loveless, president, in the chair. Improvements for the coming winter were discussed.

AUTONOMY SOUGHT FOR MACEDONIA BY NOTE OF BULGARIA

(By the United Press)

BERLIN—Bulgaria has sent an ultimatum to the powers, says a special to the Frankfurter Gazette today to the effect that unless Turkey grants autonomy to Macedonia, a Turko-Bulgarian war is inevitable.

VIENNA, Austria—Fighting is reported on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, according to messages received from Constantinople and Sofia today. It is said that Bulgarians fired from a frontier fort upon a Turkish patrol. The Turks returned the fire, killing five Bulgarians and when Bulgarian reinforcements came up the Turkish commander armed the Muhammadan peasants in the vicinity and added them to his force. The conflict went on all day with many casualties.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Turkish war office is sending troops to the Bulgarian frontier today. The government apparently will not consent to Bulgaria's interference in regard to Macedonia, which a Turkish cabinet minister characterizes as "impertinent interference with Turkey's internal affairs."



The Question of Quick and Easy Cleaning in the Home Narrows Down to this



FAMILY BUDGETS OF WORKERS IN SOUTH OF LONDON SHOW STRUGGLE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor.)
Street in working districts of South London where eight miles of mean monotonous houses stretch along the river

Details in the struggle for existence of low-paid workers in South London are set forth in the following article, the third of the series written specially for the Monitor on the workingman in Europe. The preceding articles dealt with work and play in the north of England.

(Special to the Monitor)

TWO HUNDRED years have not yet passed since the great industrial revolution finally broke up the old feudal basis of society. The factory of 175 years ago was a small workshop attached to the worker's home, and he and his family shared the simple division of labor. He possessed his own means of production and effected his own exchange. Although he had no vote he was fairly prosperous, and enjoyed an economic security unknown to his descendant today, for there was no poverty in the modern terrible sense of the word.

With the disintegration of feudalism there came a period of economic anarchy and chaos. Society had to slowly and painfully readjust itself to the new order. A single illustration throws a flood of light on this process. In 1819 the cotton mills act passed into law and restricted the age at which children might work in factories and also the hours of labor. A child of 9 was not allowed to work longer than 72 hours a week. It was the era of competition and the gospel of the survival of the fittest.

Men really believed that "among free competitors wealth must go to the industrious, and poverty be the just and natural punishment of the lazy and improvident," an illusion we have not altogether outgrown.

State Ever Changing

Sydney Webb has pointed out that "we can no longer think of the ideal society as an unchanging state. The social ideal from being static has become dynamic. The necessity of the constant growth and development of the social organism has become axiomatic. No philosopher now looks for anything but the gradual evolution of the new order from the old, without breach of continuity or abrupt change of the entire social tissue at any point during the process. The new becomes old, often before it is consciously recognized as new, and history shows us no example of the sudden substitutions of utopian and revolutionary romance."

On every side today we see this process of change and readjustment going on. Strikes and rumors of strikes fill the air. The press, daily, weekly and monthly alike, is absorbed in the study of what is euphemistically termed "industrial unrest" and its cause and cure. Out of all the desperate tangle of theories and remedies one clear fact is emerging: that the wages of the average workman have not increased in the same ratio as the cost of living.

It was stated the other day by a great authority, B. Seebohm Rowntree, that out of about eight millions of people in regular work probably one third received wages of not more than 25s a week, and about one million received a weekly wage not exceeding 20s.

Let us examine the case of such a worker in London and observe for ourselves something of the actual conditions under which he lives and something of the man these conditions help to fashion.

Mean Streets Run for Miles

There is a district south of the Thames which stretches eight miles along the river; mile after mile of mean, monotonous tenement building, the church or chapel and the public house. If the season happens to be summer the eye is not the only sense offended, and over everything there creeps a tide of dirt which no amount of washing can defy for long. Here live all but 2,000,000 people, and into this depressing environment are born hundreds of thousands of human beings. If the child lives to be 3 he is sent to a kindergarten, and at 5 he is handed over to the elementary school.

His school life lasts until he is 14, and, in spite of all drawbacks, these 11 years are probably the happiest period of his life. He gets no individual teaching, for the average class numbers about 60, and the educational syllabus is apparently inspired by the ideal of turning out good clerks rather than efficient working men. There is no inducement to work systematically or think independently.

Too often the schoolboy of 11 or 12

is supplementing the family income by some form of outside work, such as selling or delivering newspapers, collecting milk cans, lathering at a small barbers and other boy occupations. This in addition to six hours school work is a great tax on a growing boy, for it means excessively early or late hours.

Boy Is at His Best

When the boy at 14 bids farewell to his school days he has in all probability reached the highest point of mental and moral efficiency that he will ever know. At this age, volatile, quick in intelligence, fairly well disciplined, he can, astonishing as it may seem, challenge comparison with boys much more favorably placed.

Unfortunately the family needs demand that the boy shall at once become self-supporting, and the relatively high wage of the "blind alley" occupation proves a terrible temptation to the parents. Supposing the boy is fortunate enough to escape the "blind alley" occupation, what are his future chances? One who has taught in the board schools writes:

"Boys who might become classical scholars stick labels on to parcels for ten years, others who have literary gifts clear out a brewer's vat. Real thinkers work as porters in metal warehouses, and after shouldering iron fittings for 11 hours a day, find it difficult to set their minds in order. With even the average boy there is a marked waste of mental capital between the ages of 10 and 30, and the aggregate loss to the country is heavy indeed."

The common age for marriage is 19 or 20. Very soon the children begin to arrive and the vicious circle starts once more. At 30 the average workman has lost all ambition, all hope, and has degenerated into an apathetic mechanical drudge.

Life on \$5 a Week

What of the workman's wife? It is often said that she manages badly, is wasteful and inefficient. Here are some budgets which will show, perhaps better than anything else could do, with what a difficult problem she is burdened. They are taken from Mrs. Pember Reeves' "Family Life on a Pound a Week," published this year.

Mr. A., horse keeper, wages 25s., gives wife 23s., three children, five persons to feed. March 24, 1909.

	S. D.
Rent	8
Insurance	10
1 cwt. coal	1 6
1 lb. margarine	1 6
Boots mended	1 6 1/2
Soap and soda	4
Wood	2

*This provides against pauper burial.

	S. D.
Left for food	11 8 1/2
11 loaves	3 11 1/4
Meat	3
Potatoes	10
Greens	2 3/4
1 lb. margarine, 1 lb. jam	2 3/4
8 oz. tea	8
2 lbs. sugar	6
1/2 quarten flour	3
Rice and fish	11
Rice	3
Suet	2 1/2
Pot herbs	4

Average for food per head a week, 2s. 4d., or 4d. a day.

Mr. B., carter, wages 23s., gives wife 23s., six children, eight persons to feed. April 21, 1910.

	S. D.
Rent	8 6
Insurance	1 0
1 cwt. coal	1 6
Gas	11
Boots mended	1 8 1/4
Clothing club	6

Total 14 13 1/4 |

	S. D.
Left for food	8 10 3/4
14 loaves	3 2 1/4
Meat	2 0 1/4
Potatoes	9
Greens	3
2 lbs. margarine	1 0
4 oz. tea	4
No milk	3
1/2 quarten flour	3
No bacon	4
Dripping	4

Total 8 10 3/4 |

Average for food per head a week is 1 1/4d., or almost 2d. a day.

Mr. C., railway carriage washer, who earns 18s. for a six days week and 21s. every other week when he works seven days. He pays his wife all that he

earns. Three children. Budgets taken on March 22 and 29, 1911.

	S. D.
A 21S. WEEK	
Rent	8
Clothing Club (for two weeks)	1 2
Insurance (for two weeks)	1 6
Coal and wood	1 7
Coke	10
Gas	10
Soap, soda	5
Matches	1
Black lead, blacking	1

	S. D.
Left for food	11 11
11 loaves	2 7
1 quarten flour	1 5 1/2
Meat	1 10
Potatoes and greens	1 10 1/2
1 lb. butter	2 6
1 lb. jam	3
6 oz. tea	6
2 lbs. sugar	4
1 tin milk	4
Cocoa	4
Suet	2

Average per head for food is 7 1/2d. a week, or less than 3d. a day all round the family. But a working man cannot do on less than 6d. a day, which means 3s. 6d. a week. This reduces the average of the mother and children to 1s. 1 1/4d. or less than 2d. a day.

AN 18S. WEEK

	S. D.
Rent	8
Coal and wood	1 7
Gas	10
Soap, soda	10
Matches	1

	S. D.
Left for food	9 11
11 loaves	2 7
1 quarten flour	1 5 1/2
Potatoes and greens	1 10 1/2
1 lb. butter	2 6
1 lb. jam	3
6 oz. tea	6
2 lbs. sugar	4
1 tin milk	4
Cocoa	4
Suet	2

Average per head for food is 7 1/2d. a week, or less than 3d. a day.

Mr. D., emergency bus conductor, wages 4s. a day, four or five days a week. Four children, seven people to keep. Aug. 25, 1910.

	S. D.
Rent (three light, dry, airy rooms at top of model dwelling)	9 0
Insurance	7
1 cwt. coal	8
Gas	10
Soap, soda	4
Matches	1

	S. D.
Left for food	6 6 1/2
10 loaves	2 3 1/2
Meat	8
Potatoes	6
Vegetables	2

CUSTOM REGULATIONS TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable: Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Goods in the piece.

Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons. The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Clothing. Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc. Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc.

Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

EXPERIMENT STATION ON MANTI NATIONAL FOREST IS PLANNED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture has decided to establish an experiment station on the Manti national forest near Ephraim, Utah, for the study of grazing and water protection. Bids for the construction of the buildings have been received and it is expected to have the station in working order before winter. Already the gathering of observations on the relations of erosion and run-off to the forest cover have begun.

The Manti national forest was chosen as the site for this station because it offers exceptional opportunities for investigating problems of practical value in connection with regulated grazing. It has been proved that the overgrazed condition of areas on which the natural vegetative cover has been altered is responsible for the formation of torrents and the rapid discharge of debris-laden floodwaters. One of the objects of the study will be to learn how the maximum of grazing use of natural forest land can be obtained without injury to forest reproduction and stream flow.

The national forests provide range during a part or all of the year for a considerable part of the stock produced in the western states. Approximately 1,500,000 head of cattle and horses and 7,500,000 head of sheep and goats occupy the forest lands each year. These figures do not include nearly 300,000 calves and over 4,000,000 lambs and kids for which permits are not required.

Experts believe that when the ranges which were denuded by many years of improper use are restored to a normal condition of productivity, it will be possible to provide feed for a much larger number of stock without injury to forest growths or watersheds.

It must be remembered that these budgets represent the expenditure of a man in regular work. However industrious and thrifty he and his wife may be, the slightest accident at once plunges them into debt, for it is obviously impossible to exercise any further economy with either rent or food. Rent is one of the most important items in the workman's expenditure. Reckoned by floor space, the tenant in Lambeth pays something like twice as much as the tenant in Kensington. The present writer has known of instances where a whole family has moved into fresh quarters to save 3d. a week in rent.

Rent Presses Heavily

The householder in Kensington buys his coal by the ton, say at 1s. per cwt. in the summer and 1s. 6d. in the winter. For the same quality of coal the Lambeth householder buying, as he is compelled to, by the hundredweight, pays 1s. 4d. in the summer and 1s. 7d. or 1s. 8d. in the winter, although in his case delivery cost the coal merchant much less. Gas costs more by the pennyworth than by the 1000 cubic feet. Bread, milk, sugar, tea, etc., cost much the same anywhere, but bought by the ha'porth and pennyworth they become ruinously expensive. Clothing is bought second, third and even fourth hand, boots accounting for about half the sum spent.

The reader must realize that the above budgets represent a rigid self-control and self-denial, for even the most innocent recreation or amusement would upset the balance. In closing we cannot do better than emphasize the warning given by B. Seebohm Rowntree in his book, "Poverty."

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DALLAS SEES HER CHANCE TO BUILD MORE GOOD ROADS

DALLAS, Tex.—The general postoffice bill contains a clause which aims to further the good roads movement, as relates to rural routes. The offer is one which Postmaster Sloan Simpson of Dallas thinks the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and citizens can well afford to take up.

The bill provides for the appropriation of \$500,000 to be expended in the improvement of roads over which rural delivery is or may be established. The secretary of agriculture and the postmaster-general shall select the roads to be so improved. All work done, however, is contingent upon the state or subdivision thereof in which such improvement is made furnishing a sum of money double that spent by the government in the work.

Mr. Simpson believes the citizens should raise a fund for this purpose.

WILL CLEAN UP CITY
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—San Antonio is to be cleaned, made spick and span by its women. Women chairmen in each of the eight wards will perfect an organization and suborganizations so that every voting precinct will have a small sized army of feminine "white wings." The women asked the mayor that they be given the "job" as gigantic as it is, "for we are the city's housekeepers," they said.

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good organization which was so lacking in America. In this country when a tree was felled or blown down the debris was left on the ground. Every American forest was, he said, more or less covered with this debris, which is technically called "slash," and with an accumulation of decayed underwood, and in his opinion it was largely attributable to this cause that fires were enabled to get so established as to attack the growing trees. In German forests there was no "slash." Whenever a tree was blown down it was the business of an employee to immediately remove the stump of the tree was forked over and all remaining debris burnt on the spot. There was even a department of labor with special training for this work.

With regard to the economic condition of forests in Germany, Mr. Rane observed that they were unquestionably different, so far as detail went, from those in America, and he was convinced that in the long run it would be profitable for them to follow largely the German method. It was necessary to take into consideration the fact that in Germany there was much cheaper labor, and that nearly the whole of the forest product had a realizable value, there being in fact hardly any waste. In America on the contrary the high cost of labor prohibited to a certain extent the utilization of much of the wood, which had consequently to be treated as waste, having no realizable market value. He believed that from a purely commercial point of view it would be advantageous to put more labor into their forests, and this cost would be more than repaid by the saving of loss through fire, without even taking into consideration the fact that the general quality of the forest growth would be of superior value.

As to Forest Fires

Speaking of the American forest fires, he said that until lately the matter had been practically undealt with: it had been mainly a question of putting them out when they occurred. Recently, however, much had been done in Massachusetts to get at the cause of fires, and the railway companies in the state had cooperated with the head forester in providing locomotives with guards to prevent the danger caused by sparks from the engine, which is perhaps the commonest source of trouble. Mr. Rane had even succeeded in getting a law passed making this protection compulsory, and at the present time the forest inspectors examined annually in this state alone not less than 1000 engines. He had also been instrumental in establishing a sort of forest observatory or lookout posts in various parts of the forest, where a constant watch was kept for any sign of the outbreak of fire. All these posts are connected by telephone with a central bureau and thus many fires had been checked before they could gain any determined hold.

Mr. Rane was of opinion that the absence of forest fires in Germany was to be accounted for mainly by the fact of

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more or less absent in America was the damage caused by game. Most of the forests owned by the state as well as those belonging to private owners were used as large game preserves. The deer did considerable damage to the growth of the young trees, but this was nothing compared with the almost inconceivable damage done by hares and rabbits, especially the latter. He had seen, he said, large areas of plantings absolutely devastated all of their young growth by rabbits, in spite of the fact that there was an unlimited quantity of tender grass and plants at hand. The game question was, he said, a big problem for the German forester, and unless he was given a free hand to keep it down, it made, in the long run, a very decided impression upon the financial results.

Mr. Rane had also visited Brussels, and examined the forests there, which comes up to the very gates of the city. There also he had been much impressed with the quality of the trees and the system of cultivation, which is somewhat similar to that in the Black Forest. He regretted much that his stay in France, this time, was too short to enable him to visit the French forests, but he hoped that was only a pleasure deferred.

MUNICIPAL BATHS URGED BY LEAGUE IN BERKELEY, CAL.

BERKELEY, Cal.—Establishment of municipal baths on West Berkeley beach is advocated by the municipal ownership league of California in its appeal to the women of this city for their support to bring about better public recreation resorts for boys and girls. More expenditures on this measure and less on street improvements in certain sections of the city, it claims, would make toward better citizenship. "More than \$100,000 is spent by the street department during the coming fiscal year; yet one-tenth of that amount is said to be denied the children for places of recreation."

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In asking the cooperation of mothers here, the campaigners maintain that it was the women voters of Denver who supported Judge Ben B. Lindsey in his move for the public baths of that city and brought about the adoption of the measure and it is the women of Berkeley who can impress upon the public officials the importance of better recreation resorts.

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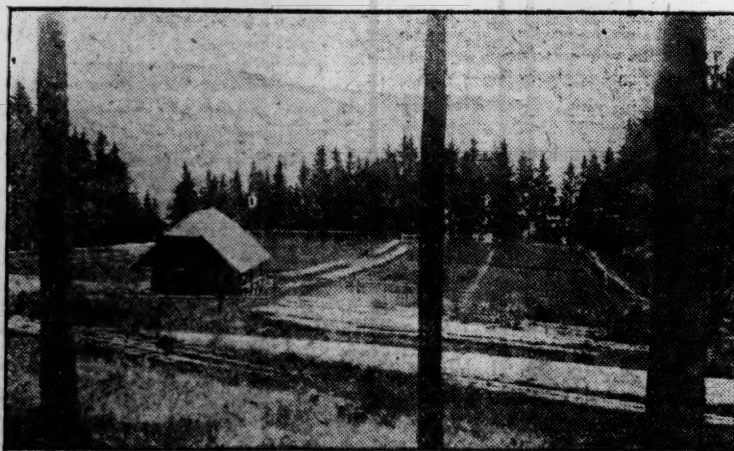
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BAY STATE FORESTER BELIEVES IN GERMAN FOREST-TENDING SYSTEM



(Photo by F. W. Rane)

General view of a nursery for trees located near Darmstadt, in Germany

The Paris correspondent of the Monitor obtained an interview with Frank W. Rane, state forester of Massachusetts, while the latter was in the French city recently and writes of the forester's activities while abroad and of his views of methods and achievements in the forestry line abroad.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS—Frank W. Rane, the head forester for Massachusetts, who has been visiting Europe for the purpose of examining European methods of forestry, gave an interview to the Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on the eve of his departure for Boston.

Mr. Rane said that while in England attending the interesting conference on entomology at Oxford, he had had the good fortune to meet the colleagues and associates of the leading German professors of forestry and this resulted in his having all doors of information courteously opened to him throughout Germany.

On first landing in England he had been considerably impressed on his ride from Liverpool to London by the state of the crops and the well-kept condition of the land, which from one end of the journey to the other was in wonderful condition and showed evidence of the greatest care and attention. What had impressed him most of all was the average quality and quantity of the cereal crops produced on land that had been continuously cultivated for centuries. In his own state, where the land in comparison with that in England might be called virgin soil, much of it was already incapable of producing, either in quality or quantity, anything like such results. He had been compelled therefore to come to the conclusion that the English system of farming, whatever its economic or financial result might be, was at least based on a thorough and scientific understanding of fertilization and of the proper system of rotation of crops best suited to rest the land. This alone could account for the crops he had seen on land credited as worn out. On the other hand he thought that the agricultural interests in England might possibly be improved by more energy and more individual initiative, and also by a more systematized organization of the industry.

In Germany

From England Mr. Rane had gone to Germany, and he spoke of his experiences there with marked enthusiasm. He said that he had mainly come to Europe to get new ideas and that he was going back full up with the information he had picked up while here, which would, he hoped, be of immense value to the cause of forestry generally in his own country.

A question that Mr. Rane is vitally interested in is the damage done to the forests in Massachusetts by the gipsy moth, which was accidentally introduced

from the old world into their forests as far back as 1869. The damage to forests in Massachusetts from this cause alone has been enormous and up to now no effective remedy has been found.

Another question of importance is the serious losses through fires which are of most frequent occurrence, whilst a difficulty that belongs especially to the state of Massachusetts is the existence of large tracts of light sandy soil in the Cape district and in other parts of the state, where every effort has hitherto failed to obtain forest development. Mr. Rane, however, believed that the new ideas which he had gained by his visit to Europe would enable him to deal successfully with the latter problem.

Speaking of the schools and special instruction devoted to the advancement of forestry, he said that in America they were well to the front in all experimental work, but they did not begin to approach the perfect organization and the systematization that was to be seen everywhere in the forests of Germany. The management and treatment of these were perfectly organized from top to bottom, just as was the German army, the laws that applied both to the state and to privately owned forests alike, resulting in a control and administration the like of which he had seen nowhere else.

He had made a special point on his trip of taking photographs to illustrate his ideas, and he had succeeded in getting together a wonderful collection of pictures of forest development, some of them taken under very difficult conditions both as to weather and light. He felt that these pictures would speak more eloquently than he could and he believed they would greatly support his endeavor to get his new views accepted, and would in any case be interesting and useful to all engaged in forest cultivation.

In Black Forest

The manner in which Mr. Rane made his first acquaintance with the wonderful Black Forest is characteristic of the man. Going without a guide, in fact entirely alone, to an almost unfrequented part of the forest, east of Frankfurt, he happened to strike right into the very middle of the district which could best give him what he had gone to find, and met with some very interesting experiences. One day while exploring an unfrequented part of the forest, taking photographs as he went of specimen trees and of the methods of planting and cultivation, he reached at a high point a specially fine group of specimens and was in the act of posing his camera when he heard a quick rustle of the underwood and felt a sudden movement so close as to startle him. Looking up from his camera he discovered that a very fine stag, disturbed by his movements, had emerged from a thicket close by and, as though standing to survey the scene, stood perfectly still right in front of the camera, within its focus. Mr. Rane did not miss so rare an opportunity and the photog-

rapher is not a little proud of having obtained so ordinarily impossible a model. Another day while investigating the same district he happened to run across the head forester, to whom he was obliged to disclose himself. This put an end to his ramblings incoherent, and from this time on he was brought in constant touch with the leading professors and experts in forestry in the Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Heidelberg and other centers of the Black Forest, every one of whom afforded him the fullest opportunities for study and investigation.

Mr. Rane was of opinion that nowhere could higher cultivation or more scientific treatment and organization of forests be found than in the Black Forest. He had seen, he said, nothing like the beech trees nor like some of the pines anywhere else. The main causes of this wonderful state of cultivation and perfection were, he thought, the sound state laws regulating the use of the forests, the basing of cultivation on scientific principles, the existence of proper schools of forestry and last but by no means least the systematizing of the entire forest industry down to the least and most important detail. In illustration of the latter Mr. Rane referred specially to the conditions of the nurseries, the methods of planting and the methodical manner in which even the pine cones were collected from the trees for seed. All this was part of a highly organized system that extended to every branch of forestry, not only in the Black Forest but throughout all Germany.

With regard to the practical results which would arise from his trip Mr. Rane said he hoped to be able to reduce much of the damage caused by the gipsy moth, which he was convinced would eventually be resisted by the adoption of German methods of cultivation.

As to Forest Fires

Speaking of the American forest fires, he said that until lately the matter had been practically undealt with: it had been mainly a question of putting them out when they occurred. Recently, however, much had been done in Massachusetts to get at the cause of fires, and the railway companies in the state had cooperated with the head forester in providing locomotives with guards to prevent the danger caused by sparks from the engine, which is perhaps the commonest source of trouble. Mr. Rane had even succeeded in getting a law passed making this protection compulsory, and at the present time the forest inspectors examined annually in this state alone not less than 1000 engines. He had also been instrumental in establishing a sort of forest observatory or lookout posts in various parts of the forest, where a constant watch was kept for any sign of the outbreak of fire. All these posts are connected by telephone with a central bureau and thus many fires had been checked before they could gain any determined hold.

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(Photo by F. W. Rane)

Scene in section of a well-kept beech forest in Belgium

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DRUG, HARDWARE, GROCERY AND JEWELRY STORES.

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NEW YORK CITY

Victor Victrola



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THE DAINTEST, PRETTIEST, MOST COMPLETE IN NEW YORK.
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ALSO 366 FIFTH AVE., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.
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Originated to assist the buyer at a distance. By sending your used feathers to METHOT, smart ideas will be given as to the pretty Novelties and up-to-date Trimmings that can be made from them, and HOW LITTLE the expense as compared with new.

Advice is given before any work is done. There is no obligation to accept it—no charge of any kind. Should you decline, the feathers will be returned at our expense.

Old, worn feathers and plumes have an unusual value this season, as they can be reconstructed into any of the chic novelties—Sheaf of Wheat, Ostrich Wreaths, Quill Effects, Pompons and Neck Boas of any style at ONE-QUARTER the cost of NEW.

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Plumes dyed to match dress or hat.

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Make a DeLuxe Kitchen



This table has a One-Piece Seamless Porcelain Enamelled Pressed Steel Top; is wiped clean with a damp cloth, like a china dish; fruit acids cannot stain nor hot dishes burn; adds amazingly to cleanliness and beauty of kitchen; first quality birch, natural color, varnished, securely fastened with nickel plated screws, 42 inches long and 28 inches wide, with drawer with 3 compartments.

For sale in Boston by: Jordan Marsh Co., Henry Siegel Co., R. H. White Co., Smith Bros., Paine Furniture Co., A. McArthur Co., A. H. Davenport Co.

OUR BOOKLET FREE
New York Salesroom, 59 West 42nd St.
White Enamel Refrigerator Co.,
St. Paul, Minn.

SHOP NOVELTIES

Tumblers and dishes in colonial pressed glass are very inexpensive, and yet always look pretty and in good taste on the table.

Novel scrap baskets are made of natural colored palm and are shaped in pottery designs.

Wireless cookers, equipped with one eight-quart aluminum kettle and two four-quart kettles, one metal basket, four hot plates and a cook book are the newest thing for the kitchen.

Boxes containing tags and paste are shown in the paper departments of the large stores.

Little cretonne aprons with several rubber-lined pockets will be welcomed by the woman who must take a long journey on the train. The pocket will hold comb and brush, hairpins and various toilet accessories and saves much time when dressing in the morning.—Pittsburgh Sun.

FRENCH ECONOMY

The French woman understands the art of dress instinctively and by training, and is the most economical woman in the world—both as to housekeeping and to dress. She studies herself and the style of dress that will best bring out her good points—the framing that will make her an attractive picture, says Uncle Remus' Home Magazine. The perfection of a gown is not its elaborate details but the grace and harmony of its effect. The best appearing woman at a recent and famous French dinner wore a shimmering green silk, draped with gray chiffon, with creamy French lace sparingly used and a girde finished with embroidery of cut steel.

DONE ON MACHINE

Wishing to make some dainty handkerchiefs and to give them the effect of drawn-thread work with a colored thread run in, says a contributor to Needlecraft, I proceeded to thread my sewing machine with thread of the color I desired to use, cranked or marked with a pencil the lines I wished to follow and stitched them, using a stitch of medium length. I did not draw threads as one does if the work is done by hand, and the effect is prettier, the work is stronger, does not draw when washed as that done by hand frequently does and requires little time. My friends who have seen the handkerchiefs tell me they intend adopting the method in future.

TO CUT SATIN

A correspondent in China tells me, says a Ladies Home Journal contributor, that the Chinese, who handle silks and satins in the most wonderful way, always mix a thin flour paste and rub it over the wrong side of the satin, along the line on which they wish to cut, and use only the smallest possible amount. Rub off with the fingers all that you can and allow the remainder to dry. Press the right side of the material with a warm iron, and the most intricate pattern may be cut from the silk or satin without a single raveling; nor will the material curl up in the way that makes it so difficult to work with successfully.

FASHIONS AND

SPOTS ON GARMENTS REMOVED SMART FROCK FOR SCHOOLGIRL

Directions by a professional cleaner

Norfolk suit in white serge with velvet collar

A KNOWLEDGE of how to remove rain spots from garments is valuable, says a professional cleaner in Good Housekeeping. The remedy is to dip a cotton cloth in water, wring it and lay it on the garment, ironing with a warm iron until the entire garment has been gone over.

Ink spots are always more or less difficult to remove. Much, of course, depends upon the kind of ink, the color of the goods and even the nature of the material. On white cotton, linen or woolen goods, an application of warm oxalic acid water, one tablespoonful to a teaspoonful of water, will frequently accomplish the desired result. Printer's ink usually may be removed from woolen goods by a vigorous application of gasoline.

Glue may generally be removed from garments by sponging the garment with warm water. A little sal soda added to the warm water will be more effective.

Grass stains, as a rule, can be removed from linen by simply washing in warm water to which a little sal soda has been added. Grass stains may be removed from white serge or woolen garments by washing in warm soda water, one half pound of soda to three gallons of water. Rinse and pass through the soda water, or better, soak the garment in a solution of one ounce of oxalic acid and one half pint of acetic

acid to six gallons of warm water. After this, give one cold rinse and dry and iron as usual.

Stains from green nuts and tannin stains on white cotton or linen dresses should be washed with dilute alcohol, one part alcohol to three parts of water, then brushed with chloride of lime diluted four times.

Acid stains, if fresh, will entirely disappear by an application of strong ammonia, or by moistening the spot and rubbing it with a lump of sal soda. Nitric acid stains, always of an orange color, on black garments, are treated with a strong alkali, such as ammonia, full strength, or sal soda. If of long standing, they should afterward be treated with nitrate of silver.

Alkali stains are treated with dilute acetic acid, one part of acid to three parts of water, then washed off with clean water.

Lye and lime stains may be removed from linen by simply washing. They may be removed from cotton, woolen and silk goods by treating the material with dilute acetic or hydrochloric acid, and finally washing with water.

Stains on white linen and cotton may be successfully treated by first washing with soap and water to which a little sal soda is added, or sponging with equal parts of alcohol and vinegar. Strong solutions of tartaric acid may be safely and beneficially used on white goods. Stains on color woolsens or silks may be safely treated with very dilute tartaric acid, about one tablespoonful to half a pint of warm water.



THE Norfolk costume is among the smartest of suits for the fall, and to be worn by both the young folks and the grown-ups. This suit shown is smart and practical and is easy to make.

The coat is cut in front and back tions so that there are only the shoulders and under-arm seams. There are plaits at front and back that give long slender lines that are so desirable and there is an applied yoke can be omitted or used as liked.

The sleeves are the regulation piece coat sleeves and they are finished by straps that are attached at a cuff depth from the hands. The pockets are especially smart.

The skirt is a straight plaited one all in one piece.

In the illustration the suit is made white serge with a collar of black velvet, but if something more serviceable wanted, blue serge or one of the primed suitings would be excellent. The early season, linen in white or cream would be very satisfactory for model.

For the 10-year size, the suit will require 5 1/2 yards of material 27 1/4, 30 or 3 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide with 1/4 yard of velvet for the collar.

The pattern of the suit (7336), or sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years, be bought at any May Manton age or will be sent by mail. Address: West Thirty-second street, New York Masonic Temple, Chicago.

GIFTS FOR THE BRIDESMAIDS

Ideas that may help the bride in her selection

THE bride, with her many quandaries is often puzzled about remembrances for her bridesmaids. Popular girls who serve their friends repeatedly are likely to acquire rather useless duplicates, such as similar lockets or pendants, little bar pins or circlets of pearls or colored stones, and yet there are many things with a touch of originality and individuality about them which would surely please and not be duplicates.

There are charming little, flat, slender, solid gold pencils, costing \$5 and upward, which are especially suitable for the gold mesh purse.

The long hatpins are no longer the thing, and the short gold pins, with the round balls set with small sapphires, emeralds or topaz, are to be given at one fall wedding.

A bride who is to have a pink wedding might do far worse than to give her friends pink leather jewel boxes, tooled with gold and showing gold-raised monograms. And what would be finer than little white or colored satin reticule bags, with gold or silver mountings? These smart bags, if containing tiny handkerchiefs of Venetian lace, would be doubly welcome, says the New York Press.

The ever popular shoe buckles or slipper ornaments of various styles and prices, will figure among the bridesmaid's gifts this fall. There is no limit to these charming accessories. They are of gold or silver set with jewels or decorated with heavy enamel tracings combined with the colored stones. To make a pair of buckles individual, a square or oval design might contain the owner's monogram or initials done in colored gems.

The average girl has several silver picture frames, but a pair of the very large silver frames for dressing table would prove a constant reminder of the giver. Hand mirrors of French gilt and the tilting mirrors for the dressing table would be something of an innovation.

What girl does not love dainty things for her workbox or basket, and why does not some bride think of presenting a pair of exquisite little gold scissors, prettily marked? Leather workboxes, completely filled or fitted out with every possible sewing implement, would be a welcome addition to any girl's possessions.

A clever girl who has never been known to do conventional things or give conventional gifts has designed book plates for her six bridesmaids: She has spent much time and thought on her gifts, which can never wear out or be lost and surely not be duplicated.

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FLAG CUSHION

A pin cushion especially nice as a gift for one who expects to go abroad, is made of two tiny silk flags, with a narrow red ribbon sewed between, forming a mattress cushion, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Fill the cushion and use blue silk for the tufts. Stick black and white headed pins into the cushion so as to form letters spelling Bon Voyage.

Norman bonnets of supple silk are the newest headgear for automobile use.

A Reliable Source of Information for Women Investors

Women of to-day are, as a rule, well informed on almost all subjects except investment. The value of money is to them an open book. Economy, thrift and buying ability are native qualities more highly developed in women than in men, but very few women know how to invest the money that they know so well how to save.

The sources of sound investment information have until recently been rather limited and many women have hesitated to seek expert advice on account of an instinctive dislike of discussing their affairs with strangers.

Almost all women have some general knowledge of investment matters, just enough indeed, without a thorough understanding of the rudiments, to be a source of danger rather than of safety. This may explain why so many women are the victims of fraudulent finance.

With these thoughts in mind, we have prepared for the benefit of women investors an elementary investment text book, in story form, entitled "A Financial Courtship." Careful readers of this book should be able to discriminate between unsound and speculative propositions and investments for safety and income.

"A Financial Courtship" may save you hundreds of dollars. It will cost you nothing, for its distribution is a part of the Rollins Service in the interests of conservative investment. Your correspondence and your visits to our offices will be attended with every courtesy.

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FALL FASHIONS IN A NUTSHELL

Predominant note is directoire

IN a summing-up of fall fashions the New York World says: Black and white combinations continue favorites, especially in millinery. Possibly from this particular combination has come a variety two-color combination which in order of popularity might be listed as blue and amber, navy and white, tan and brown, wistaria and purple, and pearl and dark gray.

Among solid colors taupe is prime favorite, followed, in order of choice, by navy, seal brown, mulberry and burgundy reds, eggplant, heliotrope and wistaria purples, reseda and myrtle greens—these for the staples. Novelty colors for dress or evening wear include flame-color, canary, amber, burnt orange, grasshopper green, iris and peony purples, muskmelon and turquoise.

The predominant note of both suits and dresses will be directoire. By directoire for women, curiously enough, reference is had to the masculine attire of the directoire period in France, say, roughly, the decade commencing about 1795.

At that time the French dandies wore curious coats, somewhat resembling the masculine dress coat of today, with, however, grotesque exaggerations in every detail. The collar was high and turned down, the lapels large and pointed, the sleeves narrow, the tails long. Exaggerated neckwear, cuffs and ribbons were also features of the customary dress.

All of these features, already familiar through their use three seasons ago, are scheduled for revival this fall and are already appearing in the stores.

The coat length is slightly longer than last spring, being about 32 to 34 inches, the extreme novelty being longer.

Coats are cut, as already stated, along directoire lines, with Robespierre collar and directoire revers. A new feature of these styles is the introduction of fancy

vest effects. Separate vests even have been introduced.

A very popular form of suit coat, however, is the braided cutaway. Slender youthful figures are wearing the shaft cut men's model, while stouter figures wear a more rounded out line.

Belted coats, either with a simple back belt or actually belted in, are a feature of the new season, particularly in misses' styles. The belts are of velvet or self material.

Skirts are to remain narrow, the tail limit being still rigidly preserved. Whatever decorative effect may be as modified paniers, draping and jingles, the narrow silhouette and airtight line effect is maintained.

Various forms of accordion plaiting being introduced, the plaiting extending from the waist line to the hem, this is a very difficult style to record to present tendencies and its general acceptance is very dubious.

Kick plaits and box plaits, taped to insure the narrow outline, may, however, be expected on skirts of almost costumes.

The normal waist line is slowly creeping back into favor, although the high waistline is still to be seen on a number of models.

The long sleeve, cut somewhat narrow is a sharp favorite. This is true only of tailor-made, but also of frocks and gowns. Sleeves are returned to the set-in style, although in silk trunks the kimono armhole is still retained.

Coats for fall wear are developed along mannish lines in three quarter length. The high throat collar, butting straight up to the neck in sto weather, which has been a feature, men's coats for several seasons, has adapted to women's use and will feature of the new fall models.

MAKING HATS LAST SEASON OUR

Ways of cleansing and freshening

THE woman of moderate income is wondering how she can keep her headgear respectable the rest of the season. The girl who does not want to spend another dollar on her hats can do a surprising amount of freshening, according to the Kansas City Star.

Let her remove the trimming and freshen the hat itself. A black hat is easy. It can be made to look like new by washing in denatured alcohol after dusting. The entire hat may be soaked in the alcohol and while still damp it is tightened where bent.

The woman who once a week wipes off black hats with alcohol and also uses it on ribbons will find her hats wear much longer.

Colored hats that have faded are seemingly hopeless, but a box of water color paint, or some of the special dyes for straw hats, soon restores their beauty. Soiled white hats can be freshened by bread crumbs—a favorite method of cleaning with many milliners—and they are improved by coating thickly with magnesia, which is kept on over night. One woman uses the whitener that she puts on her shoes.

Sunburnt hats are hard to freshen. If good, they should be sent to a bleacher; if not worth that, try bleaching them at home with oxalic acid, a teaspoonful to a pint of water.

Scrub the straw well, then rinse at once with hot water, followed by cold. Wipe dry and hang in the sun. While still damp, press with a hot iron on the

wrong side, with a thin cloth over straw.

Ribbons may be washed in alcohol pressed under heavy paper or a cloth while still very slightly damp.

Faded flowers are almost hopeless, may be freshened by coloring with faded rouge, rubbing off the edges shaded effects.

Steel buckles can be soaked in cold water for six or eight hours then polished with fine emery. Jet is brightened by rub in alcohol and polishing with tissue paper. Dull bronze and gilt trimmings are difficult, but may be somewhat freshened by a good silver polish thinned with alcohol instead of water.

Lace that can wash should be soaked in cold water, then put in a jar with lukewarm water and a pinch of borax and well shaken. Rinse in several hot waters, squeeze most of the moisture and dry by hanging a drawing board with a Turb towel, on which the lace is pinned, in position. Dry in the sun.

Lace that will not wash may be cleaned with French chalk or magnesia.

GREASE SPOTS

For very bad grease spots on the fr of a cotton dress sprinkle plentifully with finely prepared starch and cover with brown paper, says the Louisville Herald. Iron it with a hot iron for a few minutes, then wash it in the usual way in warm soapuds; no trace of grease remains.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EMBROIDERY DESIGN FOR FINGER-BOWL DOILIES DAINTY WORK BAG

The edges of the butterflies, the bodies, the leaves and the ovals are worked solid

A yard of fancy ribbon about five inches wide, and a yard and a half of half inch ribbon of a harmonizing color, are needed to make a very pretty work bag.

Put a hem three quarters of an inch wide in either end of the piece of ribbon. Midway in the hem run an extra row of stitching. This will provide a place for the draw string of the narrow ribbon. Fold the ribbon exactly in half. Turn each of the hemmed ends over to within a quarter of an inch of the center crease. Overcast the selvages together.

Run the narrow ribbon through the double casing for a draw string, and the bag is complete, says the Newark News. It is virtually a saddle bag of ribbon. It will be found most convenient for carrying one's crocheting or other fancy work.

HOME HELPS

If the window glasses have been splashed with paint, melt some soda in very hot water and wash the pane with it, using a soft flannel rag.

If milk is used in mixing mustard instead of water, it will keep fresh for several days.

A long-handled buttonhook should be kept in the laundry to clean the lint from the tub outlets.

Borax and ammonia are effective for softening hard water.

Hang up all outside clothes as soon as they are removed, but not before they have been given a good brushing.—Washington Herald.

REINDEER PURSES

Made of reindeer skin are many of the new purses shown in one of the leather goods shops. The purses have the hand strap and are lined with moire. Inside there is a tiny change purse, a powder case and a handkerchief pocket. The particularly attractive feature of these purses, says the New York Herald, is the variety of exquisite shades in which they are to be had. There is scarcely one of the subtle new shades fashionable this season which may not be matched in these purses. They come in Manhattan red, mauve, deep violet, crushed strawberry, Hudson green, Bleriot blue and a host of other lovely shades. The purse is fastened with an ornament in enamel to match the color of the leather.

TOUGH MEAT

Tough meat can be made tender by adding a teaspoonful of lemon juice in the water in which it is boiled.—Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

HANG IN SUNSHINE

If your garment is not very badly scorched the short-cut to remedying the damage is to hang the scorch in the hot sunshine all day.—Commoner.

TRUNKS NOW ARE DIFFERENT

Transformed by the modern inventor

When one wanders through the trunk department of one of the large stores and sees the display of new trunks, with all their many conveniences and new fixings, it is almost impossible not to draw up a mental picture of the old-fashioned trunk that was used years

"Enchanté" Coiffure
in its hair of silken texture—in its becoming adaptability—embodies the spirit of originality that has made "Fifty-two Years of Success" a possibility.

Captivating Smartness
distinguishes this coiffure. Needs no rearranging. Several effects—to please either youthful ideas or the more conservative matron.

Our Everlasting Wave is guaranteed to resist all forms of dampness.

Write now for "Coiffures of Distinction."

A. Simonson 506 FIFTH AVE., Near 42d St., NEW YORK CITY
"Fifty-two Years of Success"

TRIED RECIPES

RICE WAFFLES
SIFT one teaspoonful of baking powder with half a cup of flour and quarter teaspoonful of salt. Mix with one and a half cups of cornmeal. To a cup of boiled rice add a cup of milk, a teaspoonful of butter melted, two well beaten eggs. Beat the mixture well, then add to the dry materials and beat all thoroughly together. Have your waffle irons well greased and very hot. The batter must be thin so it will spread quickly over the iron.—Richmond News Leader.

DANISH PUDDING
One pint dried bread crumbs; roll fine; put tablespoon butter into fry basin, mix crumbs with half cup sugar and brown in fry basin. Make a pint or more of apple sauce, sweeten, flavor with fresh lemon, put layer of sauce and layer of bread crumbs into pudding dish; when the dish is full put melted butter on the top; bake half hour, then let the pudding get cold and cover with whipped cream. It is better to make the day before it is to be served. It is improved by putting a little fruit spice into the pudding before baking.—Washington Herald.

GOLDEN PARFAIT
Two thirds a cup of sugar, one third cup of water, five yolks of eggs, one tablespoonful of vanilla, one and one half cups of heavy cream. Cook the sugar and water (as in making fondant) to 238 degrees F.; pour in a fine stream on the yolks, beaten very light and thick, beating constantly meanwhile, cook over hot water, beating constantly, until the mixture thickens. Beat occasionally until cold. Add the flavoring and fold in the cream, beaten firm. Turn into a mold, filling it to overflow; cover with paper and press down the cover over the paper. Pack in equal measures of salt and crushed ice. Repack after a time if necessary. It will take three or four hours to freeze the mixture.

CARAMEL PARFAIT
Cook half a cup of sugar, stirring a sieve to fill a cup. Add half a cup of boiling water and stir occasionally until the caramel is dissolved. Beat the yolks of two or three eggs; add one fourth a cup of sugar and beat again, then cook in the hot syrup (over boiling water) stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Have ready a pint of cream, beaten firm. Chill the caramel mixture, then fold in the beaten cream and turn into a quart mold. Finish as usual.—Montreal Star.

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street 34th Street
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
HOUSEHOLD AND DECORATIVE LINENS.
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

LINENS. In Both Stores

Hemmed Huckaback Towels—Heavy Pure Linen.....19c, 21c, 25c to 45c
values 25c, 28c, 30c to 50c

Individual Towels, Pure Linen Huckaback.....1.50, 1.88 to 3.00 dozen
values 2.00, 2.75 to 4.25

Embroidered Show Towels.....
75c, 1.00, 1.50 each
values 1.25, 1.75, 2.50

Odd Double Damask Table Cloths.....
5.00, 5.75, 6.75 to 12.75
values 6.75, 7.75, 8.75 to 17.00

Irish Damask Table Cloths.....
1.35, 1.65, 2.25, 3.00
values 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.75

BRASS BEDS AND CRIBS. In Both Stores.

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Brass Beds,—bright or satin finish, guaranteed English lacquer. Bungalow size.
5.75, 8.50
regularly 8.50 and 11.00

Chamber Set,—Brass Bed with two-inch continuous tubing, heavy filler rods, bright or satin finish, guaranteed English lacquer. Fine Elastic Cotton Felt Mattress with plain or fancy ticking, woven wire spring with helical spring ends. Sets in all sizes.
regularly 29.75, 19.50 complete

Fine Brass Cribs with high, safety sliding sides, bright or satin finish, guaranteed English lacquer. Woven wire spring; mattress in plain or fancy ticking.
regularly 31.75, 25.00

Chamber Set,—Brass Bed with two-inch square tubing, square filler rods and top rails, bright or satin finish, guaranteed English lacquer. Finely upholstered box spring; special grade horsehair mattress in one or two parts, plain or fancy ticking. Sets in all sizes.
regularly 67.00, 46.50

Finest South American Horse Hair Mattresses in plain or fancy ticking, full weight 45 pounds. Double bed size in one or two parts.
regularly 30.50 24.50

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WE CARRY EVERYTHING FOR
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TOWN AND COUNTRY HOUSES
150 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON 376 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

WEDDING INVITATION RULES

Customs that the bride-elect should know

INVITATIONS to weddings change but little from year to year, but since intangible arbiters of social destinies own as "good form" demands the most meticulous observance of those minute differences, which distinguish the absolutely unimpeachable invitation of a season from those of all others, it is well worth the while of the bride-elect to post herself carefully with regard to fashion's latest dictates on the important question.

The first point to be decided is what is to be the style of the invitation. The most fashionable style is shaded Roman, but its extreme severity is unpleasant to many, whom the shaded Old English or the shaded Caxton is preferred on account of its more ornate and graceful lines, just expensive and always in good taste the medium-heavy script.

After the choice of lettering comes the wording of the invitation. For a church wedding the most formal phraseology is demanded, the "honor" rather than the "pleasure" of the guest's presence being requested. For home weddings and receptions "the pleasure of our company" is given preference, as is thought to express greater cordiality.

The name of the bridegroom should always be in full, unless excessively long, and prefixed by "Mr." or by a title, as "case may demand." Titles should be spelled out. For example, "Doctor Nicholas Carter Hunt," not "Nicholas C. Hunt, M. D."

The manner of printing the bride's name is governed by rules which provide for every possible contingency. In general, of course, the wedding invitations are issued by her parents, her Christian and middle names then being given, without either prefix or surname.

When the bride is an orphan, however, the prefix "Miss" and the surname will appear on invitations sent out by a married sister, guardian or chaperon, as Miss Madeline Spencer Wells; but when issued by an unmarried brother, the form is the same as that used by parents.

One of the minor distinctions to be observed is that the year is never stated on a wedding invitation, but always on an announcement; whereas the wedding invitation invariably gives the hour, accompanied by "morning," "afternoon" or "evening," neither of which appears in an announcement.

customarily included; but when the ceremony is to be held in the country the card of admission is replaced by a card which gives the place and hour of departure of the train from the city. If the guests are to be met at the station on their arrival it should be so stated.

Suede-finished paper is at present more fashionable than glossy or "plate-finished" paper. Double envelopes are always used, the inner one being unsealed and bearing the name only. One invitation may be addressed jointly to a husband and wife, and a second to "The Misses Blank," but a separate invitation must be sent to each bachelor of a family.

LAUNDRY QUERIES ANSWERED

Washing table linen, choice of soap, etc.

IN reply to laundry questions, L. Ray Balderston, author of "Manual of the Laundry," says in Good Housekeeping:

Well washed table linen does not represent finished work unless it has been well ironed and folded. It should be sprinkled more evenly and more heavily than any other type of clothes. Before ironing pull the cloth straight, in order to make the edges and corners even. Table linen should be ironed with a heavy iron, preferably on a large table, where free space makes it possible to have a large surface exposed without the necessity of constantly shifting the material. Always have the linen half dry on the wrong side and entirely dry on the right, to prevent musing while folding.

It is advisable to buy soaps which are not adulterated with resin (gum), and which do not contain an excess of water or soda. Resin is often used to increase the weight of soaps and produces a foam, when used with water, not unlike suds in appearance. Resin soaps may be detected by their resin odor and by their waxy, sticky condition, and by the fact that nearly all of them are yellow. Too much resin yellows the clothes and causes a sticky scum to adhere to them. Water also produces extra weight. This must be noted specially by individuals and institutions when buying soaps by the pound. Good soaps are dried out to such an extent that the paper wrappers are rarely found to be moistened. Soda is used not only to add to the weight, but to increase the cleansing power. It makes the soap containing it harmful to the fibers of the clothes. Soap should not contain more alkali (lye) than is necessary to change the fat (in the process of manufacturing) into soap.

It is unwise to buy so much soap that it cannot be used in a year or a very little more, because it becomes hard and making suds from it is then difficult. It is best to buy it by the box and not by the case or in larger quantities.

Stack the bars of soap on shelves with the wrappers removed so as to allow evaporation of surplus moisture. The flat pieces are the ones usually mangled. They should be sprinkled and the selvages and corners folded evenly together as if they were to be ironed.

A CHARMING set of finger bowl doilies can be made from this pattern. The edge is padded and closely buttonholed. The edge of the butterflies, the bodies, the leaves and the ovals are worked solid, with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

NOVEL NECKWEAR

Novel indeed is a piece of neckwear composed of scallop-edged fine linen having at each side of its center two large eyelets threaded with a velvet ribbon bow and coming to the top of a rabat, also of the scalloped linen, says the Minneapolis Journal. Also a novelty is a black satin turnover collar that fits above a plaited frill of shadow lace flanked at each side by a jabot and equally fetching is a little pump bow of white linen, inset with Irish lace motifs.

The rolls of the mangle must be of even size, the pressure of one roll on the other must be even and it must be remembered that the clothes should be folded and fed to the mangle very evenly. Uneven pressure will tear the clothes and distort their shape. In the case of cold mangles, where both the rollers are of wood, the garments must be sprinkled and folded with care and then put through the mangle. There will be no gloss on the clothes, as no heat has been applied. The clothes must then be hung up to dry.

Chickering Pianos
REGENT experiments in the direction of tone production made by us have resulted in the perfection of a notable Grand Piano, THE STYLE X (next size larger than the famous Quarter Grand). It is an instrument of rare and exquisite tone, in which quality and quantity has been the first consideration. It is a new departure in modern piano building, and in inviting attention to it we do so with much pride in the success of our efforts. These instruments may be seen at our show rooms, Tremont and Northampton Sts., near Massachusetts Ave., Boston.
Chickering Pianos
Established in 1823

WOODWORTH'S
Trailing Arbutus Talcum
A necessity for a lady's boudoir. A delightful powder for a man after shaving. Soft, pure, fragrant, refreshing.
Choice of white and flesh color neatly packed in glass and tin containers, with convenient shaker tops. Write for sample, or send 25 cents in stamps for full attractive 4 oz. can.
WOODWORTH—PERFUMERS
Makers of the famous "Blue Lillet" perfume.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
For Sale at All Toilet Counters.

QUICK POTATOES

In order to bake potatoes quickly boil them first 10 minutes in salt water, then put in hot oven to bake.—Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

REAL ESTATE

WESTON

Fine estate of 2 acres of land, with most attractive house containing 12 rooms and 2 baths. Every modern convenience. Stable and garage. In best section of town, surrounded by estates of Messrs. Francis Blake, C. W. Hubbard, Livingston Cushing and Charles A. Dean. Very fine land, beautiful views in every direction. Few minutes' walk to Wellesley Farms station.

Price \$16,500

APPLY TO OWNERS

J. Sumner Draper & Mark Temple Dowling

16 State Street.

Tel. Main 3756.

REAL ESTATE

APARTMENTS TO LET



There are apartments of any size from one room with bathroom for permanent guests in

The Puritan

390 Commonwealth Avenue

THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE

The Pretoria

722-726 Commonwealth Av., Boston

Near St. Mary St.

Beautiful apartments just completed, extra large rooms overlooking the Charles River, containing 1, 2 and 3 rooms, with baths and kitchenettes, electric elevators and all other modern improvements, first-class cafe in the building. Apply on the premises. Telephone Back Bay 200.

Hotel Raneleh

11 Mountfort Street

2 Doors from Beacon Street

Furnished and unfurnished 2 and 3 room apartments, also single rooms with bath. Rent by the year or month. Apply at Hotel or to F. W. NORRIS & CO., 649 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Phone Fort Hill 3785.

The Chesterfield Apartments

1875 Commonwealth Ave.

Opposite Reservoir Park

To let, apartment of 7 rooms and 2 bathrooms, with 2 car spaces. Apply on premises. Tel. Main 2051 or Brighton 1612-W.

Brookline Apartments

ALL SIZES ALL PRICES

George W. Johnson

1209 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

Take any Beacon St. car to Coolidge Corner. Automobile service.

\$37.50 TO \$45.00

The smartest, best appointed suites of 5 and 6 rooms in Brookline for the money; open planning, continuous hot water, good janitor service, plenty of steam heat. Our apartments are in our exclusive charge, so we can guarantee satisfactory service.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 Old South Bldg., Boston

1821 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline Village

The Washington

Cor. West Newton St. and Huntington Ave.

Elevator Apartments

Two to six rooms

See Supt. on the premises or

Write to Lewis Kennedy Morse, Agent,

201 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON

Telephone 2107 Main.

Choice Apartments

TAFT & WAITE

NEW OFFICE

Commonwealth Ave., Corner Harvard Ave.

ALLSTON

Telephone Brookline 1072.

THE DURBAN

505 HUNTINGTON AVE., Boston.

Next to the Museum of Fine Arts.

One and two rooms with alcoves, baths and kitchenettes, all open suites. Beautiful location, with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

COOLIDGE CORNER

TO LET—Attractive apartments, modern conveniences, janitor; also very desirable location for professional and dwelling occupancy combined. Apply to FRANK H. HOWES, 90 Kilby St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Riverbank - Court

On-the-Charles

At Cambridge end of Harvard Bridge overlooking the beautiful Charles River Basin. Location not surpassed in America or Europe. 15 minutes from Park street.

Two-room suite and bath and Three-room suite and bath unfurnished to lease for season 1912-13. Cold storage refrigeration in each suite.

Superior cafe and dining service.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, MANAGER

Tel. 2630 Cambridge.

69 Gainsborough Street

Attractive suites of five to seven rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.

\$575 TO \$725 PER YEAR.

Apply on the Premises or to

EDWARD PEIRCE,

94 MILK STREET ROOM 23

NEW APARTMENTS

4, 8, 12 Farrington Ave., 33 Highgate St., 4-8 Gardner St.

ALLSTON, MASS.

If you are looking for up-to-date apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, continuous hot water, piazzas, outside rooms, best of locations, \$40 to \$50, apply to TAFT & WAITE, Allston, Mass.

BACK BAY, BOSTON

Wedgemere Chambers, 820 Beacon St.

Desirable suites, in fireproof building, steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator, etc., 1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; rents \$15 to \$35, according to size and location. Apply to janitor on premises.

Riverbank on the Charles

— Apartments —

IN BEXLEY HALL

Best equipped suites in Greater Boston. Apply to Janitor or

F. W. NORRIS & CO.

649 Mass. Ave., Cambridge

The Lucerne

465 AUBURN ROAD

Eight rooms, 2 baths, besides maid's room, with bath, elevator and janitor service; one of the best arranged and best finished apartments in this city. MARTIN L. CATE, 112 Milk St., Tel. 327 Main.

Don't Leave Winthrop

Kitchenette apartments with every modern convenience same as in Back Bay, Boston, only at one-half price; 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, bath, continuous hot water, steam heat, electric lights, telephone, completely furnished with new furniture, or unfurnished. Apply G. SUMMERS, 363 Shinglet St., or MRS. GREEN, 19 Dolphin Ave., Weymouth.

SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—Furnished and unfurnished 2 room and bath; janitor and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to Janitor, 308 Mass. Ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

TO LET—Housekeeping suites of six rooms and bath; steam heat; continuous hot water.

RENTS \$400 TO \$500 PER YEAR

Apply to Janitor.

2 GREENOUGH AVENUE.

JAMAICA PLAIN

BACK BAY FENS

Queensbury Hall, 11 Queensbury St.

Just finished, handsome block of 1, 2 and 3-room suites, elevator and janitor service; all latest improvements; a delightful location. Apply at premises.

GAINSBORO ST., 79, Suite 2—Apartment of 7 rooms and bath, c. h. w., all modern improvements. B. B. 4342-W.

LADY to share an apartment in Back Bay with business woman. W. 41, Monitor office.

PLUMBING

F. G. GEORGE W. H. R. GOUDY

Successors to PAINE BROTHERS

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,

STOVE AND FURNACE WORK

Dealers in Stoves, Furnaces and Kitchen

Furnishings.

3 HARVARD SQ., BROOKLINE

Telephone Brookline 718

McMAHON & JAQUES

Electricians and Locksmiths

Established 1896

242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

Tel. 420 B. B.

FURNITURE

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE

AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

27 TREMONT ST. TEL. TREMONT 983

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

ANY BLADE SHARPENED 2c Each

Guaranteed to shave better than new or money refunded; mail orders returned postpaid HUB RAZOR BLADE SHARPENING CO., 40 Causeway St., Boston.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY wants comfortable unfurnished room in or near Boston; rent must be moderate. Address 846, Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS

Brookline

Our lists include the most desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping. Automobile service at Coolidge Corner Office.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON

1821 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE COR.

219 Washington St., Brookline Village

Cor. Commonwealth Ave. and Spofford Road

All outside rooms, continuous hot water. Warm in winter, cool in summer. Decorated to suit taste of lessee. All present occupants in building since its erection in 1900.

Housekeeping suites to lease to home-seekers.

One 8-room, top floor, for occupancy now. One 8-room, 2d floor, for occupancy Sept. 1. One kitchenette, 2d floor, for occupancy now. One kitchenette, 1st floor, for occupancy Sept. 1. Maid's room and storage room in basement with 5-ft. windows.

Terms may be obtained from Janitor on the premises, or from H. D. WIGGIN, Owner, 89 State St., Tel. Main 3739.

Heated Apartments

FOR RENT, near Audubon Circle and Beacon St., one middle apartment, 6 rooms and maid's room and an upper apartment, 6 rooms and maid's room; rent very reasonable. Apply to HOSFORD & WILLIAMS, 85 Devonshire St., Boston.

BOOKS

A GIFT BOOK

The Life of Mary Baker Eddy

By SYBIL WILBUR

New and Enlarged Edition

PRICE \$3.00 A COPY

A beautiful Edition of Luxe at \$3.00 per copy

This book may be purchased through and Periodicals, in the United States or abroad, or from The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., or direct from the publishers.

250 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

BOOKS Old and New

A full line of Foreign and American Magazines and Periodicals

Back Numbers of Leading Magazines

FOUNTAIN PENS

We purchase complete libraries of any size, for cash, from any part of the world. Correspondence invited.

SMITH & MCCANCE

BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS

38 Bromfield St., Boston

Telephone orders—Fort Hill 2221

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 340 Washington St., Boston.

\$50.00

TO SPEND FOR BOOKS, CORNHILL BOOK SHOP, 58 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

TRUNKS AND BAGS

SCHOOL BAGS

\$2.00 TO \$5.00

LARGEST AND BEST LINE IN BOSTON

Also Traveling Bags

Dress Cases and Trunks

CUMMINGS TRUNK FACTORY

67 Atlantic Ave., at South Station, near City Hall

ANTIQUES

Fine Old Silver Punch Ladle

FREDERICK T. WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston.

PATENTS

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

and make MONEY

SEND FOR MY FREE BOOK "HOW TO GET THEM"

Return of All Fees Absolutely Insured if You Wish, If Not Successful.

WILLIAM G. HIGDON

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

Write for "Wealth in Expired Patents"

Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

620 Causeway Bldg., Boston, N. Y.

DEAN & CUSHMAN,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

18 Tremont St., Boston.

EDWARD L. DUNNETT

Attorney-at-Law, State and Federal Court practice.

Plymouth, Mass.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer

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WILLIAM C. MAYNE

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIJAH C. WOOD

Attorney and Counselor

20 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

FREDERICK A. BANGS,

644 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HALL

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Books audited. Examinations and investigations conducted with the utmost care and efficiency.

55 STATE STREET

Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HOTEL CHARLESVIEW

536 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

FINEST LOCATED APARTMENTS IN BOSTON

Suites of one to five rooms, with kitchenette and bath, modern in every respect, electric elevator, vacuum cleaning system, etc., for rent only to persons of the most respectable class and highest references.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO OWNERS

J. Sumner Draper & Mark Temple Dowling

16 State St.

Tel. Main 3756

ROOMS

BACK BAY—Two or three beautiful sunny connecting rooms with central view of Fenway park; fine bath, elevator, electric lights and telephone; good rooms for practitioners. 239, Monitor office.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS for perma. business people; tourists accommodated. 196 Huntington Ave., suite 3, Boston.

FALMOUTH ST., 117, Suite 2—Near Mass. Ave. first floor, pleasant, homelike square and side rooms; neat cars.

FRONT RM. in private family of refinement, near Fenway entrance, c. h. w.; breakfast if desired; ref. exchanged. MRS. A. E. HOWELL, 64 Westland Ave., suite 4.

FURNISHED ROOMS, every convenience, \$5 per week, \$20 per month. COMMONWEALTH BACHELOR APTS., Phone 2282 Brookline.

FURNISHED ROOMS, clean, light, well heated, home privileges; \$3.50 and \$4. Suite 3, 215 Huntington Ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower baths, cafe in building. \$2 to \$5 Per Week. 316 Huntington Ave.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 314, Suite 4—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms, all modern conveniences, tourists accom. Tel. B. 1007-M.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 212, Suite 2—Pleasant, comfortable, family, permanent, or transient; opp. park. Tel. B. 3224-F.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 128, Suite 2—Newly furnished rooms; business people preferred. Tel. B. 4918-W.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 193, Suite 3—Furnished rooms, from \$3 to \$7, references required.

MT. VERNON ST., 105—To let, a sunny front room, open fireplace, furnace heat, hot and cold water; also small room.

NEWBURY ST., 308—People coming to Boston for business, study or travel can arrange for accommodations at the above address. Tel. Back Bay 3877-W.

NEWBURY ST., overlooking Public Garden—Homelike, attractive rooms, moderate rate to permanent tenants. Tel. B. 4109-R.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished room; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. 2187-F.

PUTNAM'S

286 HUNTINGTON AVE.

Excellent rooms, \$3 to \$7 per week, with service. All modern improvements. Near Boston Opera House, telephone, postoffice, cafe. Tel. B. 177, Coolidge Corner.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MAKE YOUR BED COMFORTABLE



NABER SPRING

The Perfection of Bed Construction. In use two years in many homes; should be on every bed, for comfort and appearance. They are strong, simple, inexpensive; never break nor wear out. Put them under the head and foot of your bed springs—any kind. Remember, we guarantee satisfaction—if not pleased return at our expense—money refunded. PER SET 2, 0. 0. Child—\$3.75—actual wholesale price—made to introduce to every monitor reader. Send P. O. order with size of bed. We ship at once. Write for circular. NABER SPRING CO., Mrs. Display and Salesroom, 1018, 86 South State Street, CHICAGO

MEMORIZE THIS TRADE MARK



Crystal Gelatine

We guarantee that the making of gelatine, of which the contents of this package is a part, is examined by Samuel J. Scott, Director of the Bureau of Chemical Laboratory, and that he has on file his certificate that it is clean, wholesome, pure and free from obnoxious organisms.

Each Package is Guaranteed to Make TWO FULL QUARTS OF JELLY. Full Size Package FREE For Your Grocer's Name and Address.



CRYSTAL GELATINE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER?

This FOUNTAIN absolutely removes all sediment. The UNGLAZED POROUS PORCELAIN FILTER. Careful Realities. We have you and your family. WRITE FOR CATALOG TO BOSTON FILTER COMPANY, CHelsea, MASS., U.S.A.

AGENCIES: Worcester, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; New York, N. Y.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Orange, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Ohio.

BOSTON FILTER COMPANY, CHelsea, MASS., U.S.A.

"There Is No Core In Our Ice"

Telephone South Boston 840. Prompt Delivery in Back Bay, Roxbury and Dorchester.

ORDER THIS SEASON FROM THE Central Ice Manufacturing Co., 110 MT. VERNON STREET, DORCHESTER, MASS.

METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.

Art Metal and Lighting Made to Order.

SHOPS, 617 JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

RUGS, RUGS, RUGS

2600 BALES of Japanese rugs, exceptional value; our rug department offers an excellent opportunity for agents to make a few hundred dollars quick. In addition, we carry the largest line of household specialties in the market, as well as patent novelties; our prices are lower and our deliveries are more prompt than can be had elsewhere. Send for our Buyers' Guide of 168 pages. DUNDEE MFG. CO., 46 Channey St., Boston, the House of 1000 Specialties.

PURE OLD PROCESS LINSEED OIL. Lined up, Des Moines, IA. ANKER

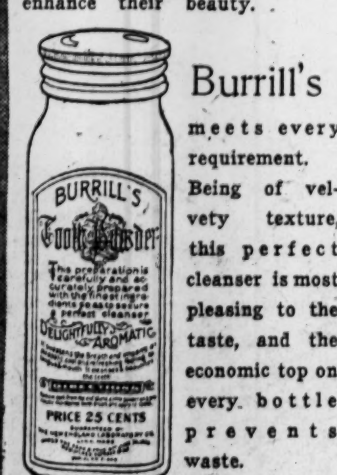
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MAKE YOUR BED COMFORTABLE

The Perfection of Bed Construction. In use two years in many homes; should be on every bed, for comfort and appearance. They are strong, simple, inexpensive; never break nor wear out. Put them under the head and foot of your bed springs—any kind. Remember, we guarantee satisfaction—if not pleased return at our expense—money refunded. PER SET 2, 0. 0. Child—\$3.75—actual wholesale price—made to introduce to every monitor reader. Send P. O. order with size of bed. We ship at once. Write for circular. NABER SPRING CO., Mrs. Display and Salesroom, 1018, 86 South State Street, CHICAGO

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

Beautiful Teeth require a cleanser that will enhance their beauty.



Burrill's meets every requirement. Being of velvety texture, this perfect cleanser is most pleasing to the taste, and the economic top on every bottle prevents waste.

Guaranteed by NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO. Made in Lynn, Mass. Sold Everywhere for 25c

Portable Floor Lamp

Adjustable in height from THREE to FIVE feet. Made of heavy tubing, finished in Brass, Oxidized or Nickel. It's a beauty; indispensable for piano, work table, reading room, porch, couch or any purpose where a direct light is wanted. Furnished complete with socket, shade, cord and plug, ready for use. Price \$7.00, shipped from factory, where we are not represented. FREE pamphlet showing other styles of self-adjustable electric fixtures. Write today.

The RUNKEL MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

Makers of High-Grade Polishes. We are pleased to announce the perfecting of our

ROYAL BRASS POLISH. In Paste Form. We recommend Royal Brass Polish for Bronze, Brass, Copper, Nickel, Aluminum, etc. Will not injure leather, paint or varnish surfaces. One jar is worth two of liquid polish. Very economical. Safe and clean to use. Get a trial jar of your dealer.

PAUL MANUFACTURING CO., 36-40 Fulton St., Boston, U.S. Makers of Cando Silver Polish

PAPER SUPPLY PENCIL

By mail with Two Rolls Extra Paper, 25c. Agents Wanted. For durability or beating hold specialties. The MCCLAY SUPPLY CO., 443 So. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Cal.

PERFECT DUST BEATER Agents Wanted

No beater can compare with this for durability or beating qualities. Size 8 1/2 x 2 1/2 in. Send for free catalogue. The P. W. Kreuzkamp Co., 56 Pine St., N. Y. City.

35c Prepaid.

A. E. Stoddard & Co. Decorators and Painters

85 Purchase Street - Boston

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

THE "QUALITY" STORE FOR Home Furnishings Furniture, Carpets, Etc., of the better kind at prices that are no higher

J.H. Buettner & Co.
Washington Ave. and Seventh St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. KENNARD & SONS CARPET CO.
Washington Ave. and Fourth St., - ST. LOUIS

CARPETS, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS CURTAINS AND HOME FURNISHINGS Largest Dealers in These Goods in the West

Special Prices to Churches and Public Buildings

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Garland's
409-411-413 Broadway, ST. LOUIS
THE LARGEST Distributors in America of High Class Apparel for Women, Misses and Children
THE STORE where STYLE does not necessarily mean high prices
THOMAS W. GARLAND

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Man-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis

Wanner & Wanner
QUALITY CORNER ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH SAINT LOUIS

MATTHEWS WANTS YOUR HEAD
700 PINE ST.

Registered Dec. 3, 1905 U. S. Patent Office ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS 314 N. 6th, St. Louis

Adams
Stationers and Printers
Rubber Stamps, Seals and Stencils
New location, Sixth street, opposite EQUITABLE BUILDING.

Los Angeles Advertisements

PRINTING
—Good Printing.
—Printing delivered on time.
—Equipped for prompt action.
THE BOLTON PRINTING CO., INC.
204 E 4th St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
F 8021 Main 6218

Commercial Printing JUST PHONE US 846 Santee Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL. F3074 Main 6090

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
SUNTAN
Headquarters for Leather Portieres, Pillow Covers, Art Skins.
Catalogue on request.
819 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

BOARD AND ROOMS—LOS ANGELES
PARTIES WISHING APARTMENTS OR ROOMS with or without board in refined homes can consult a well selected list at 605 Union Oil bldg., 7th and Spring sts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Los Angeles Business Firms, who desire advertisements to be classified with those from that city, may address THE MONITOR COMMITTEE, 227 H. W. Bellman bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Arts and Crafts Bags
Tooled leather in original designs. Send for booklet.
Geo. A. Johnson, Artist,
121-A Av. 22, North, Los Angeles, Cal.

C. H. VON ESSEN A. C. TUNKE, Mgr.
Barless
CURTAIN CLEANING COMPANY
1223 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Phone: Home 23136, Broadway 3100

LAWYERS' SUPPLIES
F3602
Legal Paper, Manuscript Covers, Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Papers
The John Metzger Company
605 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE
Alexandria Auto & Taxicab Co., Inc.
McClay & Black, Props.
Pierce-Arrow Autos and Taxicabs for Hire
Service day and night
Office, Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.
F2431 Broadway 2400 F1702

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Pierce-Arrow Autos and Taxicabs for Hire
Service day and night
Office, Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.
F2431 Broadway 2400 F1702

Los Angeles Business Firms, who desire advertisements to be classified with those from that city, may address THE MONITOR COMMITTEE, 227 H. W. Bellman bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber, it is in great favor for children's hair. At all stores. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home money plan.

UPON REQUEST
We will mail you one of our beautiful illustrated 1912 catalogues. Utilize your saving of combings or extra hair by having it made over into the very latest styles of head dress. It is such an inexpensive way of keeping your hair-dress up to date.

MME. PEAL & SON
80 Taylor Arcade, Cleveland, O.
DRESSMAKER—Experienced in cutting and fitting; sewing at home or family; \$1.50 per day and care. T. 15, Monitor Office.

Bradford Comfort
Unlined Kid Boot for Women
Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Width D, E, EE. Very Easy Shoe. Comfortable from the start. No breaking in required. \$2.50 POSTPAID

Bradford Comfort
Unlined Kid Oxford for Women
2 1/2 to 8. D, E and EE. Send for Free Catalogue of Shoes. CHAS. A. ROSE RT3, Bradford, Mass.

DOLL REPAIRING
Of all kinds; all missing parts supplied, eyes replaced; dolls' dressing, POLISH, 50 Temple Pl., Boston. Tel. OX. 585-W.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSOCIATE EDITOR—Lady who has written for trade publications and been associate editor wishes position; good education; 23 years experience. MISS M. J. LEONARD, 2203 Burlingame St., Chicago.

ATTENDANT—Young Englishwoman desiring to return to England offers services to lady or child. MISS E. DILLEY, 584 Greenwood Ave., Blue Island, Ill.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier and accountant, large experience, desires responsible, permanent position; best references. EVA BURKE, 442 W. Prairie St., Decatur, Ill.

COMPANION—Refined woman, domesticated, wishes position as companion for young, middle-aged or elderly woman living in Chicago; highest city references. G. ISABELL CANNON, 4516 Magnolia Ave., Chicago.

COMPANION—Lady, middle-aged, educated, refined, excellent reader, wishes position as reading companion; will mend, darn and assist with light housework; small remuneration. MRS. ANNA W. BABCOCK, 464 St. James Pl., Chicago.

COOK—Experienced, reliable woman desiring position as cook or general housework; good wages wanted; Pacific coast or anywhere; good references. MRS. EDITH WILSON, 209 E. 30th St., Kansas City, Mo.

COOK—Colored woman, reliable, wishes position as cook or cleaning offices. MRS. R. HORTON, 1008 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment; prices reasonable. MRS. JESSIE C. MINN, 6052 Madison Ave., Chicago.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wishes employment by the dressmaker. LITTLEFIELD, 5047 Hull St., Bronx, N. Y.

GOVERNNESS—Lady with little girl, well educated, graduated French teacher, wants position of governess or teacher; small salary; references. MRS. C. F. STEFFLER, 313 7th St., East, Rushville, Ind.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by middle-aged, educated, refined woman as managing housekeeper in home where maid is kept; thoroughly experienced; accustomed to children; references. J. M. BRIDE, 1109 South St., Lafayette, Ind.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman desires position as working housekeeper; best references. MRS. A. WEIR, 444 E. 40th St., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as housekeeper by woman with boy 6 years old; good references. MRS. HAZEL, 4728 Park Ave., Chicago.

INVESTIGATOR—Capable lady, 35 years' experience as investigator with law firms, wants position; best references; reasonable salary. MISS MAE McMULLEN, 125 So. Wood St., Chicago. Phone Seeley 1310.

LADY, refined, desires work mending, including lace and curtains; also plain sewing. MRS. E. C. WILLIAMS, 206 W. 67th St., Chicago; phone Stewart 1692.

SEWING wanted by the day. A. CAROL, 121 Madison Ave., Chicago; phone Drexel 4098.

STENOGRAPHER—Young woman with 5 years' experience as stenographer, private secretary and manager in several lines of business, seeks position. MISS PETERS, 5227 Cornell Ave., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant—Young lady wishes position; 5 years' experience machinery, architecture and law. E. CARLSON, 633 W. 64th St., Chicago.

TAILOR wanted; woman for tailor work on ladies' dresses preferred; \$2.00 per week; room and board. MRS. MARIE BROWN, South Haven, Mich., or direct 3062 Prairie Ave., Apt. 7, Chicago.

YOUNG WOMAN (22) desires position in own family; has had experience in home with summer resorters; references. R. L. McALLISTER, route 12, Holland, Mich.

YOUNG LADY desires position in art and bookkeeping; best references. MISS WEST, COTT, 71 Highland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WESTERN STATES
HELP WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN of either sex wanted anywhere in the world, to sell articles of every kind; salary or commission, or both; call if possible, or write. H. K. STROCK, 8 Manhattan Ave., New York; tel. Riverside 3480.

WIRE and iron workers; good pay and steady work. CHAMPION IRON & WIRE WORKS, Omaha, Neb.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
GOVERNNESS—Young woman wanted to teach all common branches also music, drawing and embroidery, to one pupil; references required. MRS. CHARLES CARLSON, Ranch A U 7, Newcastle, Wyo.

HOUSEWOMAN—Middle-aged Protestant woman for housework and dairy work; must be strong and willing to work; family of 5. MRS. CLARENCE DAVIS, P. O. Box 452, Sapulpa, Okla.

SALESPERSON of either sex wanted anywhere in the world, to sell articles of every kind; salary or commission, or both; call if possible, or write. H. K. STROCK, 8 Manhattan Ave., New York; tel. Riverside 3480.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
VEGETABLE MAN—Elderly man wants work in hotel or boarding house as vegetable man, or at light housework and care of furnace. HERNEIUS BUCKLE, 223 E. 18th Av., Denver, Colo.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in bookkeeping and office work, very accurate at figures, wants work with reputable company; Colorado; good references. HERMAN SISK, 828 West Evans St., Denver, Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
COMPANION—Young woman of refinement and education desires position in western states as companion to a child or two. MISS LUCILLE GARWOOD, 1020 Grapewest St., San Antonio, Tex.

COMPANION—Position wanted by refined American woman as companion or assistant in a harmonious home where I can be of service. G. F. GALLING, 90 Dawson St., Toronto, Ont.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOKING WOMAN, refined, wants position on poultry farm to learn care of same; small salary while learning. MISS J. E. McLEAN, Valentine, Neb.

STORE CLERKS AND ASSISTANT MANAGERS—Refined, experienced, in Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala. C. HANX, Yarmouth, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
MAID—Wanted, reliable girl or woman for cooking and housework in family; good home and good wages. MRS. W. TOWNSEND, 4010 Rawlins St., Dallas, Tex.

MAID WANTED—Neat, willing, Protestant girl or woman to help with general housework and sewing; pleasant home, plenty of spare time; salary or commission, or both; call if possible, or write. H. K. STROCK, 8 Manhattan Ave., New York; tel. Riverside 3480.

SALESPERSON of either sex wanted anywhere in the world, to sell articles of every kind; salary or commission, or both; call if possible, or write. H. K. STROCK, 8 Manhattan Ave., New York; tel. Riverside 3480.

SALESMAN of proven ability wants stable or good specialty line on commission basis with exclusive drawing account; not particular as to territory. Address G. M. BARCLAY, Paducah, Ky.

TEACHERS—Man and wife, both having new second grade certificates, wife with 15 years' experience, wish positions; husband is also typist and bookkeeper, and would take clerical work. W. H. DORCHESTER, 60 Highland Ave., Pratt City, Ala.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
CHAPERONE—Lady (English, 40), of culture, residing in Florida, wishes position as chaperone to young ladies; or traveling companion to lady going to Europe; references. MRS. H. O. LEWIS, Enterprise, Fla.

COMPANION—Young woman of refinement and education, cultured woman, 35 years' experience; hotel office, secretary, anything; musical and accustomed to meeting people. MRS. ROSE GREENE, gone, San Francisco, Cal.

COMPANION—Young lady of refinement, wishes position as traveling or home companion; will be generally useful as member of family; references. MRS. ELIZABETH HORLEY, Westminster, Nelson Co., Va.

COOK—Experienced, reliable woman desires position as cook or general housework; good wages wanted; Pacific coast or anywhere; good references. MRS. EDITH WESTON, 209 E. 30th St., Kansas City, Mo.

GOVERNNESS—Position wanted as governess for small children, or companion to lady; references. MRS. ALICE BRAMLEY, 141 W. 21st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by competent, refined lady as housekeeper; hotel experience and references; would like California. MISS VIOLET EARLE, 2205 Av. 12, South, Birmingham, Ala.

POSITION wanted in hotel in California; have lived there; pay own transportation provided place is sure; stewardsess, housekeeper, cashier in cafe, could meet and care for all any of the above; please write MISS VIOLET EARLE, 2205 Av. 12, South, Birmingham, Ala.

STENOGRAPHER—Situation wanted by competent stenographer who has had considerable experience; can furnish excellent references. R. H. SKWARD, 728 College St., Bowling Green, Ky.

TEACHER—Refined, successful Virginia teacher with fine testimonials and references, desires position in institution of learning, or as governess in refined family; apply by letter only. MISS B. H. FARR, College Park, Va.

TEACHER—Young lady of refinement holding teacher's certificate in piano from Southern Conservatory of Music, Durham, N. C. desires position as teacher; one year's experience. MISS KATHRYNE C. WILKINSON, Clarksville, Va.

TEACHER—Young lady with certificate and 2 years' experience wishes position for the coming season. MISS M. M. SHACKLEFORD, Saluda, Va.

TEACHERS—Man and wife, both having 15 years' experience, wish positions; husband is also typist and bookkeeper, and would take clerical work. W. H. DORCHESTER, 60 Highland Ave., Pratt City, Ala.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL MAID—Good cook and laundress; good wages. MRS. C. A. LOHN, Ft. Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal.

MAID—Wanted, steady, reliable woman to do housework in family of 3 children; work is light, heavy work done only when needed; must be fond of children; wages \$25 per month. MRS. GEO. D. KELLER, 229 S. Alhambra St., Los Angeles, Cal.; phone 56924.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
ADVERTISING MAN with 4 years' agency and department store experience desires position in Seattle; very kind employer considered. H. R. HILL, 4223 5th Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash. Phone N. 1529.

BOOKKEEPER—Refined, experienced, wholesale jewelry. H. D. LANGWORTHY, 516 N. St., Andrews Pl., Los Angeles, 177 S. Vernon Ave., Pasadena, Cal. Phone Main 2701.

GARDENER wishes employment; experienced in planting vegetables, cultivating flowers, attending to lawns, general attention to grounds. JOHN F. MORGAN, Station A, Pasadena, Cal.

GARDENER wishes employment; experienced in planting vegetables, cultivating flowers, attending to lawns, general attention to grounds. JOHN F. MORGAN, Station A, Pasadena, Cal.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALF

ADVERTISING MANAGER wants position Oct. 1 with national or large local advertiser; 12 years' experience; opportunity chief consideration. CHAS. F. SMITH, 161 Clinton rd., Brookline, Mass. 1.

ASSISTANT JANITOR and houseman 25, single, residence Boston) \$40 month good references; mention 7720. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all)

ASSISTANTS—Colored man and wife. Good cook, man outside work; temperate and reliable. **WALTER SHERWOOD**, 24 W. Canton st., Boston.

ASSISTANT COOK wishes position or a store room, pantry or kitchen man. Steady worker. **FRANK CLARK**, Main st., (Conley's Inn), Torrington, Conn.

AUTO PAINTER desires position as body painter, or would take charge of painting shop. **JAMES J. MacKENZIE**, 126 Falconmont st., East Boston. 11

BAKER and PASTRY COOK (20, single, residence New York), \$60 month; mention references. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (see ad free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or tel. OX. 2960. 11

DIKERS' HELPER hard candy stricker

BAKER, Mrs. Mary, 121-122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 93

(Lynne Lynn), \$18; good references; men-
 on 7722 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
 service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
 ton; tel. OX. 2960 11
 BUSINESS COLLEGE STUDENT (17
 wants job afternoons and Saturday; good
 typewriter, JOSEPH GUINASSO, 31
 Charter st., Boston. 11
 CHAUFFEUR, American, likes position

CARETAKER—First-class painter and carpenter wishes position to take care of summer hotel or cottage during winter months. Experienced carpenter; strictly temperate and married; best references. **CHARLES A. HARRY**, 85 Austin st., Worcester, Mass. 12

CARETAKER-GENERAL MAN wishes position about country place near Boston; best references. WALTER W. BAKER, 46 Peru st., Burlington, Vt. 17

CHAUFFEUR (39) desires position; private family preferred; experienced on high grade cars; garage experience; best references; go anywhere. HERBERT E. COVERING, 1 Robinson st., Dorchester.

CHAUFFEUR (19) wishes position in private family; willing to work about the grounds. GEORGE W. EASTY, JR., 37 Jewell rd., Auburndale, Mass.	11
CHAUFFEUR wishes position; can do repairs; preferences from last employer; wages reasonable. OTTO STOLL, 16 Draper st., Dorchester, Mass.	17

CHAUFFEUR, 9 years' experience, best
ity references, wishes position in or near
Boston. N. B. ALSTON, 45 Marlboro st.
Belmont, Mass. 11

CHAUFFEUR desires position; careful
incompetent driver; can make ordinary re-
pairs; has owned, bought and sold cars;
best of references. A. H. BUFFUM, Bran-
den, Vt. 11

CHAUFFEUR, American born, 10 years' ex-
perience, best of references, wishes position
in or near Boston. N. B. ALSTON, 45 Mar-
lboro st. Belmont, Mass. 11

CHAUFFEUR—American young man desires position in private family; city or country. **LE ROY HOWE**, Boardman, Boston, 12

CHAUFFEUR wants private position; married; 5 years' experience; best of references. Write to **W. J. WHALEN**, 114

Resident st., Swampscott, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR and repairman desires position with private family or service.

strictly temperate and best references. ED
 LUND N. ANTHONY, 17 Magazine st.
 Cambridge, Mass. 17

CHAUFFEUR desires position in Greater
 Boston on light delivery truck or private
 car. References. R. L. HALL, 7 Essex
 st., Cambridge, Mass. 17

CLERICAL—Young man (18), high
 school graduate, wishes office position. In

CLERK—Young man entering the Y. M. C. A. School of Commerce and Finance desires clerical work; knowledge of book-keeping and some shorthand. CHARLES EEE, 496 Sumner st., East Boston. 17

Living (25, single, residence Quincey), \$15-
8; good references; mention 7724. STATE
FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all)
Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2060. 11
COLLEGE STUDENT desires work in
after school hours; also Saturday
afternoons and evenings; some experience
tutoring. PROCTOR P. LINCOLN, 37
Inthrop rd., Brookline, Mass. 11
COMPANION. Young, Englishman (29)

at. ambitious, fairly well educated Spanish, wishes employment as companion for elderly gentleman; willing to travel. JAS. R. DOW, People's Palace Boston.

14
 COMPANION-ATTENDANT-Young married lady (29 years old) desires position as companion or at a hotel or restaurant; would travel west or mountainous seashore preferences. FRANK J. CRONIN, Sassa-

rium, Westfield, Mass. 14
 CORRESPONDENT AND EXPRESS
 LAIM AGENT—Large experience looking
 for 40,000 carriers, tracing and making
 claims for losses; first class references.
 DW. L. JENNER, 11 Albano st., Roslin-
 gle, Mass. 11
 ELECTRICIAN OR WIREMAN—Inside
 work; age 28, married, residence W. Lynn
 10, W. Lynn, Mass. 10

10. **WELSH EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10
ENGINEER AND ELECTRICIAN (1st-class), residence Salem; \$2500 yearly. Mention No. 7739. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10
ENGINEER—Mill or electric plant, or other work. Mention No. 7740. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

st. engineer in refrigerating plant; \$21
t.; age 34, married, residence Leominster;
will go anywhere; first class lic. Men-
7738. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
o fees charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

7726. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
 (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
 ton; tel. Ox. 2060. 1
 ELEVATOR MAN (30), single, residence
 Roxbury; \$10. Mention No. 7744. STATE
 FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8,
 Kneeland st., Boston. 16
 EMPLOYMENT AS BLACKSMITH'S
 HELPER wanted: out of town preferred.

DE Park or vicinity. EDWARD WHIT-
ON, 15 Readville st., Readville, Mass. 11

FARMER AND GARDENER (married, 2
children), long, practical experience raising
and taking care of cattle, poultry, pigs,
all kinds of farming crops, also shrubs,
flowers, lawns, trees, care of driveways.
WILLIAM KICHAL, Fenno st., Wollas-
ton, Mass. 14

FOREMAN MACHINIST or superintendent of machine shop (21), married, residence Dorchester; \$21-\$25 week; will go out of town; 15 years experience (8 years foreman both inside and outside work); employed at present but wish opportunity for advancement. Mention No. 7748.

WANTED FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

GARDENER AND GENERAL MAN (single), thoroughly experienced, well educated, without bad habits, desires care of st.-class small estate; apply by letter ly. **CHRISTOPHER DOLMAGE**, 9 Han-
n st., Boston. 12

GENERAL MAN (colored) wishes posi-
tion; general work or office cleaning; good
references. **HERBERT COLLINS**, 192

thampton St., Boston. 12
GRADUATE OF INSTITUTE OF TECH-
NOLOGY (1911) desires position with first-
class business or engineering concern;
one year's experience at mining and civil
engineering. Address GEO. ALVIN
OWEE, 3 Granite Ct., Cliftondale, Mass. 11

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GENERAL MAN—Colored young man would like to work after 6 evenings or Saturday afternoons. HARRY DRIVER, 38 Hammond st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

HARNESS MAKER, belt repairer and upholsterer (24, single, residence South Boston), desires position as harness maker or upholsterer; willing to accept of STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

JANITOR—Reliable colored man wishes position as janitor or porter; ready and energetic; willing to accept of STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

JANITOR and elevator operator (43, married, residence Medford), \$15-\$20; will go any place within 50 miles. References: 773 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

JANITOR, painter—Strictly temperate, married man wishes position as janitor or painter in large building; best references. JOHN H. HINES, Tremont Temple, Boston, tel. 20-17.

JANITOR, small apartment house, age 68, married, residence Cambridge, \$15 week. Cambridge preferred; mention 773 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

JANITOR—Reliable man (American), strictly temperate, married, no children. Wishes position as janitor or porter in one place. ANDREW J. ALLEN, 21 West Brookline st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

JEWELRY SALESMAN—Wants position as do some watchmaking; managerial experience; single; New England preferred. W. J. ROGERS, 28 Moody st., Waltham, Mass., tel. 20-17.

MACHINIST, lathe hand (Protestant), 25, married, residence Boston, \$15 week. Tel. 773 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

MACHINE SHOP WORK (22, single, residence Boston), \$7 week; mention 773 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

MAN (married) wants position on gentleman's country estate with cottage; experienced, all-around; first-class references. FRANK READ, 74 Camden st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

MAN (24) wants position as clerk or general work. Address ABRAHAM KIE, 284 E. 28th st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

NEAT APPEARING YOUNG MAN wishes position in bachelor apartment or club doing light, pleasant work; trustworthy and reliable. Address: BROOKS, 270 Millbury st., Worcester, Mass., tel. 20-17.

OFFICE WORK, bookkeeper and auditing work (44, married, residence Boston), \$12-\$15; good references; mention 773 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

PACKER, wholesale warehouse (25, married, residence South Boston), \$15; mention 773 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

PAINTER, all-round, experienced and capable, wants position of any kind; best references. HENRY WILSON, 24 9th st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

PAINTER—PAPER HANGER desires position as janitor in public building or around tenement property; understands carpentering, plumbing, etc. FAIRMAN SWARTZ, 120 Boston st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

PAINTER—Paper hanging, kalsomining; age 45, married, residence Orange, \$15 week; single, residence Boston, \$15 week. Mention 773 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

PAPER CUTTER (22, in E. Boston; single, residence Boston, \$15 week; mention 773 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

PORTER—Colored man (26), experienced, wishes position as porter in office or store; best references. ALMON J. CLARK, 205 W. 12th st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

POSITION paying good salary wanted by young Norwegian man; good education and best of habits; trustworthy; best references. W. J. ROGERS, 28 Moody st., Waltham, Mass., tel. 20-17.

SALESMAN (33, single), best references, wants to represent a new line of goods in Maine; salary or commission; any line. S. E. BARNES, 234 Main st., Sanford, Me., tel. 20-17.

SALESMAN wants position with reliable firm (mechanical line preferred), to travel New England; salary, commission, or both. References: J. H. FORBES, 200 Gloucester st., Dorchester, Mass., tel. 20-17.

SALESMAN, capable wishes position with first-class line of goods; salary or commission. EDWARD A. MARKS, 7 High st., Chelsea, Mass., tel. 20-17.

SALESMAN (retail shoe)—Young man desires position in or near Boston; can furnish best references. FRANK R. PECK, 22 State st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

STENOGRAPHER—Student wishes position afternoons and Saturdays; some knowledge of bookkeeping; ROBERT HARRIS, 2 W. 12th st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

STUDENT wishes position as attendant; institution or private family; or caring for elderly person. Address: KANJIAN, 10 Chestnut st., Chelsea, Mass., tel. 20-17.

STUDENT of high school (17) wishes position in private family where he can exchange services; household or other work; excellent references. O. LEVON, 10 State st., room 215, Boston, Tel. Fr. 1-21.

TOOLMAKER AND A. R. MACHINIST—Age 29, married, residence Pittsburgh; \$3-\$5 a day; first-class references. Mention 773 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

TRAVELING or other position of responsibility desired by young man with experience, education and highest references. WILFRED E. BRAY, 32 Pearl st., Springfield, Mass., tel. 20-17.

TUNER and repairer of player pianos, expert on Aeolian harmoniums and Victrola organs, 30 years' experience, also employment. PETER HERMANN WOLFE, 44 Jaques av., Worcester, Mass., tel. 20-17.

YOUNG BOY (Maine) wants work of any kind; willing to start low if a position is secured. Address: HENRY A. TAPKIN, 16 Elm st., Jamaica Plain, Mass., tel. 20-17.

YOUNG MAN, long experience, wishes position as transportation manager or in transportation company; willing to start anywhere; in New England. Address: EDW. W. TUTTLE, 157 Causeway st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires position at anything which offers advancement; knowledge of electrical business; references. EDWARD A. SHAW, 127 Fifth st., care of G. Hauser, South Boston, tel. 20-17.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN desires position as watchman; good driver and rider; fully confident; excellent references. F. BUCKLE, care of Mr. Webster, 40 Champney st., Brighton, Mass., tel. 20-17.

YOUNG MAN (20), single, American born, French and English parents, speaks English and French fluently; good education; good executive ability; sound mechanical experience; 10 years in electric railway work; desires position as superintendent, 2 years as consulting engineer for manufacturing company; at present in auto manufacturing company; inspection department; wishes position; references past and present employers. Address: J. COCHRAN, 10 Box 1030, Providence, R. I., tel. 20-17.

YOUNG MAN wants work, cleaning windows and floors. Address: KEENAN, 25 Tufts st., Charlestown, Mass., tel. 20-17.

YOUNG MAN (23), good education and appearance; willing to start moderate salary and learn business. ROBERT B. MURKIN, 100 Congress st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

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ACCOMPANIST—Expert pianist wishes position with orchestra or soloist. ALICE ARNDT, 15 Ashmun st., suite 3, Boston, tel. 20-17.

ASSISTANT—Neat, experienced colored girl wants place as office girl or morning work or as chambermaid; go home nights. BESSIE LAWRENCE, 384 Northampton st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Neat, experienced colored girl wants place as office girl or morning work or as chambermaid; go home nights. BESSIE LAWRENCE, 384 Northampton st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

ASSISTANT—Middle-aged American woman wishes position with elderly lady. Address: E. DEAN, Portsmouth, N. H., R. F. D. No. 2.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and general office work (17), single, residence Boston, \$15 week. Mention 773 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

ASSISTANTS—Colored man and wife good cook, man outside work; temperate. Address: W. C. SHERWOOD, 241 W. Canton st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

ASSIST. BOOKKEEPER—Young lady with office experience desires position as asst. bookkeeper. Address: W. J. ROGERS, 28 Moody st., Waltham, Mass., tel. 20-17.

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ASSISTANT—Colored girl wishes position in dentist's office. Address: DAVIS, 68 Shawmut st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

ASSISTANT—Neat colored girl wishes position to do plain sewing or light housework. G. THIBON, 483 Rindge av., North Cambridge, Mass., tel. 20-17.

ATTENDANT—Practical young woman desires position; cheerful disposition and willing to assist in light household duties. Address: SARGENT, E. F. D., 10 Westford, Mass., tel. 20-17.

ATTENDANT—Experienced attendant to care for children by day or night; best references. R. M. TOMPKINS, 42 Falmouth st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

ATTENDANT—COMPANION—By refined Scotch woman; home-like; good references; kind by the day in refined families; address by letter only. Mrs. MARGARET DIXON, 108 Winthrop st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass., tel. 20-17.

GENERAL WORK—Reliable woman wishes position as domestic; good references. Mrs. E. K. KELLEY, 119 Medford st., Somerville, Mass., tel. 20-17.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Position wanted as companion, assistant or attendant by a Protestant woman. MISS A. COOPER, 108 Winthrop st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass., tel. 20-17.

COMPANION—Position wanted as housekeeper or companion by refined, educated Protestant woman. Address: MISS V. SCHMIDHEINI, 34 Rutland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

COMPANIONABLE, trustworthy lady would do light duties for board, warm, comfortable, companionable, Cambridge or near home. Address: MISS CARRIE BLAKE, Cambridge, P. O. Box 100, Cambridge, Mass., tel. 20-17.

COMPANION—Middle-aged lady desires position as companion; good references. MISS LILLIAN GROVER, 14 Windsor st., Worcester, Mass., tel. 20-17.

COOK—Colored woman wishes position as cook or to do general work by the day. CHARLOTTE PETERMAN, 11 Main st., Malden, Mass., tel. 20-17.

COOK—Position as cook by middle-aged Protestant woman in a school or institution. Address: MISS WILDE, 11 Acorn st., Cambridge, Mass., tel. 20-17.

COOK OR SKIRT FITTER (50), with good references; residence Westwood. Mention 773 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

DAY OR HOUR WORK wanted by white Protestant woman; in town or out; good references. Address: MISS KRAMER, 15 Union st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

DAY'S WORK or office cleaning wanted by white Protestant woman. Address: MISS KRAMER, 15 Union st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment. E. SMITH, 325 Centre st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK (single, high school graduate, mention 773 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes employment at home or out by the day in high grade families; is experienced and trustworthy; excellent references. MISS MARY JOHNSON, 170 Cabot st., Roxbury, Boston, tel. 20-17.

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LAUNDRESS desires employment at home; small family or bundle work; or fancy laundry; preferred. Address: MISS M. ROSEY, 17 Chardon av., North Cambridge, Mass., tel. 20-17.

LAUNDRESS—All-round colored laundress; experienced and competent; references family work. MISS E. POWELLS, 681 Shawmut av., Boston, tel. 20-17.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman wanted to do colored woman; chambermaid; home nights. MISS L. MORRICO, 137 Northampton st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

LIGHT OFFICE WORK, cashier and salesgirl (18), single, residence Charlestown, mention 773 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

MAID—Young colored woman wishes position as domestic; good references. Address: MISS KRAMER, 15 Union st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

MAID—General colored maid wishes employment; can go home nights if desired; apply by letter. CLARA MAYO, 5 Stevens st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

MAID—Neat, experienced colored girl wishes apartments to care for, or position as domestic; good references. Address: MISS KRAMER, 15 Union st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

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MAID—Reliable young woman wishes position as domestic; good references. Address: MISS KRAMER, 15 Union st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

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MAID—Colored girl wishes position as domestic; good references. Address: MISS KRAMER, 15 Union st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

MAID—Capable general maid or working housekeeper wishes position in small adult family; good references. Address: MISS KRAMER, 15 Union st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

MAID—Young colored girl wishes position as domestic; good references. Address: MISS KRAMER, 15 Union st., Boston, tel. 20-17.

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SCHOOL SHOES—For boys and girls, of best materials and best fitting models that the market affords. Prices reasonable. HODGKINS' SHOE STORE, 26 Market st. J. C. PALMER, Manager.

TOOTH POWDER
BURRILL'S used twice a day produces beautiful teeth. Recommended to friends. NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO.

FURNITURE
COME TO MALDEN for Furniture values. Always 25% lower than city prices. Reason for this: Lower rentals, light storage, etc. Very latest designs; best makes. CLIFFORD & BLACK.

GENERAL DRY GOODS
WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE, 600 Fellows Temp.

Philadelphian, Pa.
PIANOS and PLAYER-PIANOS
A FULL LINE of pianos and player-pianos of various makes, prices from \$100 to \$1500. Write or call for FREE music lesson plan. JAMESON-ALLEN PIANO CO., 1115 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY
JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO. Diamonds direct from the cutters. 438-437 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILLINERY
MISS KELLY, Exclusive Millinery Designer. 2118 Jenkins Arcade bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Milwaukee, Wis.
BOOKS
THE BOOK and ART SHOP, 405 Jefferson bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Lesson Markers and Quarterly Covers. Send for catalogue. LILLIAN M. SISSON.

Kansas City, Mo.
FUR and FUR STORAGE
VAN DYKE FUR CO. Fine Furs. New location. Splendid new Refrigerator for storage—only one in city; call and see it. Special prices on Alterations. 1105-1107 McGee st., Kansas City, Mo.

Detroit, Mich.
CATERING and LUNCHEON
BELTRAMINI & RUSH, 222 Woodward ave. Manufacturers of high grade French and American ice creams and ice cream puddings. French pastry and fancy cakes.

CORSETS
"THE SMART SET CORSET SHOP" CORSETS FROM \$1 to \$25. FLORENCE WOOD & CO., 626 FREDERICK ST., CHICAGO. Phone Main 6078.

DENTISTS
DR. F. W. CRYDERMAN, 807 Gas Building. Phone Main 8226.

GOWNS
SUITS and GOWNS altered and modernized. R. HANLON, 206 Washington Arcade, formerly with B. Altman & Co., New York.

PETTICOATS
PETTICOATS made to measure; quality style and fit guaranteed. THE PETTICOAT SHOP, 205 Washington Arcade.

Chicago, Ill.

ART
BOOK and ART EXCHANGE—Midsummer clearance sale. Scrolls, pictures, regattas of cost. 304-81 E. Madison st.

CANDIES and ICE CREAM
H. B. MILLER & CO.—QUALITY Makers of Fine Candies, Ice Creams, Fruit Ices and Fancy Drinks. Parties served. Candy a specialty. 3214-16 N. Clark st. Phone Lake View 2367.

CARPET and RUG CLEANING
D. H. SHOUKAI, Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets Cleaned and Repaired. 1352 East 47th Street. Phone: Oakland 1861.

CLEANERS
WM. E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER Wearing Apparel, House Furnishings. 6330 Madison ave. Tel. Hyde Park 178.

CORSETS
MISS J. PREBENSEN, Howd Corsets and Lingerie. 108 N. State st. 732 Stewart Bldg.

WANDA KORTEN, 909-910 Kesner bldg., N. E. cor Madison st. and Wabash ave. Exclusive agency for genuine Peetz Front Lace Corsets. Which retains its shape permanently under any conditions. Prices \$5.50 to \$10.

DENTISTS
DR. ALDEN R. NEWLIN, Removal notices by appointment. 6401 Lake St., Oak Park. Tel. 257.

DRESS SHOPS
FLANDERS, 222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD. Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks.

GOWNS
BERTHA FRENCH FIELD—MILLINERY Gowns, Wraps, Etc., Made to Order. Tel. 6183 Hyde Park. 1467 EAST 53RD ST.

GOWN MAKERS and TAILORS
H. ZEISS, Suite 1612 Heyworth Building. New scientific way, two styles. Ladies' plain suits, \$40.00 up. Misses' plain school suit, \$35.00 up; on Phone Randolph 1174.

BLANCHE BECKETT, Importer GOWNS, BLOUSES, WRAPS, ETC. 3512 Michigan ave., Chicago. Phone Douglas 4601.

H. ZEISS, LADIES' TAILOR—Suite 1612, 29 East Madison st. Special discount during August on all Fall Orders for Suits, Long Coats or Separate Skirts. Phone Randolph 1174. Automatic 4823.

MORTON & MORTON, OAK PARK, ILL., Located across the street from Oak Park elevated station on Oak Park ave., at No. 111.

DESIGNERS and MAKERS of SMART TAILORED SUITS for \$35 and MORE. Hats made to suit the individual and gowns of every description.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
WALTER J. UHR, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. 1400 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago.

LADIES' HAT SHOP
FRANCES YEACH, 1331 EAST 47TH STREET. Individuality in Design and Style.

LAUNDRY
PURITY LAUNDRY, 112 Foster ave., Chicago. Steam and hand work; wagons call. Fullerton to Devon aves.; tel. Edges. 4269.

MILLINERY
THE MISSISS GORHNK, Exclusive Millinery—Reasonable Prices. 1608 W. 12th St., Blvd. Phone Seeley 4367.

HARRIET C. ORR, 305 Venetian Bldg., 16 E. Washington st., Chicago. Phone Randolph 1526.

KORTEN—HATS, Importer and Designer. Formerly with Angela Miller, 900-910 Kesner bldg., N. E. cor. Madison st. and Wabash ave.

PAINTING and DECORATING
OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1637.

PHOTOGRAPHY
FOR HIGH-CLASS PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY, for kodak supplies and kodak work our name has always stood for quality and dependability. KRAUS STUDIO, 4518 Evanston ave., Chicago.

PRINTERS
L. W. Becker, Pres. G. F. Becker, Sec. Treas. Phone Harrison 7450. 221 N. Penna. ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

RESTAURANTS
THE KNOX LUNCH CLUB, For Men and Women. 20 E. Randolph st., CHICAGO.

ROOFERS
GEO. A. KYLE, 736 Belmont ave., Phone Grace 3668. Shingle and Ready Roofing Chicago and all suburbs.

TAILORS
Kestler's Ladies' Tailoring College—Marie Bailey, Principal. Oakland Mail Hall bldg., 3077 Cottage Grove, cor. 40th st.

Seattle, Wash.

BOOK and ART SHOP
BOOKS, Motives, Cards, Pictures, Lesson Markers, etc. THE BOOK and ART SHOP, 705 Haight bldg., Seattle.

CAFETERIA
BIRD'S CAFETERIA, A Refined Place to Eat. Union Street. Opposite Postoffice.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES, to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1527 Second Ave.

CLOTHING
MEN'S UPSTAIRS CLOTHIER, Less expense, hence lower price. LUNDQUIST, 204 Empress Bldg.

CORSETS
AGENT for the GOODWIN and other first-class Hosiery at prices from \$1.50 to \$25.00. MME. A. MORRILL, 1527 Second Ave.

DENTISTS
DR. FRANK S. SMITH, 514-515 ALASKA BLDG., Phone Main 748.

ENGRAVING
STATIONERY, Cards, Announcements, Invitations, Embossing, QUALITY PRESS ENGRAVING CO., 1612 3d ave. Main 4528.

GROCERIES
BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT ROOK BROS., 506 BROADWAY. Phone Main 1630.

HAIR DRESSING
MAY HELLAND'S HAIR STORE, 1534 Second ave.—Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring; all kinds of hair work.

HAND EMBROIDERY
PHILIPPINE HAND EMBROIDERY, Direct importations, gowns, blouses, baby supplies. Will call with samples. AMILIA GALLAMORE, 1732 15th ave. Tel. E. 6888.

HOTELS
HOTEL MADISON, cor. 8th and Madison—Modern, comfortable rooms at reasonable rates for permanent people.

ICE CREAM PARLOR
STOKES, Ice Cream—Candies—Light Lunches. 912 SECOND AVE.

JEWELRY
MARION H. RICHARDSON, Precious and semi-precious stones; designing, manufacturing and expert repairing. 1408 2nd av.

LAUNDRIES
CITY OF PARIS FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY, 1313 East Madison Street. Phone East 2290.

SUPERIOR LAUNDRY, EAST 531, High grade. Wagons and Autos all over the city.

MILLINERY
BASQUETTE MILLINERY PARLORS, Exclusive styles, and prices to suit all. 301 Etzel Bldg., Second and Pike.

MOVING and STORAGE
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE—Moving, packing, shipping. Reduced rates car and truck. HENRY WELLS, Main 2817.

PRINTING
SARGENT PRINTING CO. Commercial and society printing, law briefs, pamphlets, etc. 312 Denny Bldg.

RESTAURANTS
WOOD'S CAFE—1216 FIRST AVE. The popular family dining place. SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS. No liquors served. F. J. WOOD, Prop.

TAILORING
LATEST SHADERS and WEAVES IN EARLY FALL WOOLENS AT W. H. BUTCHART'S, 1017 THIRD AVE.

TAILORS
J. M. CUNNINGHAM, Merchant Tailor, Suite 203, Traders Bldg., N. W. Cor. Third Ave. and Marion St.

Indianapolis, Ind.
GIFT SHOPS
"THE BLUE PLATTER", Antique Gift Shop and Tea Room. 221 N. Penna. ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Davenport, Ia.
TAILORING
NUMSEN LADIES' TAILORING CO. Gowns, Suits, Wraps. Phone 3158. McManus Bldg., Davenport, Iowa.

Minneapolis
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
A. L. VROOMAN, Importer of Gloves, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Fine Undergarments, Shirt Waists, Blouses, Corsets, etc. 904 Nicollet ave.

Pasadena, Cal.

ART GOODS
SIBLEY BROWN, 254 E. Colorado Street. The Best in Fine Art Goods.

BAKERY
MRS. J. D. LACKMAN, 508 S. Orange Grove Ave. Home-made Fruit, Sunshine and Angel-Food Cakes, also Grape-Fruit Marmalade. Home Phone 3242.

BOOTS and SHOES
THE WALK-OVER BOOT CO., 38 E. Colorado Street. THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR.

COAL and WOOD
UNION FEED and FUEL CO.—Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain. 90 East Union Street. Phone 2638.

DRY CLEANERS
THE MODERN CLEANING WORKS—Perfect Dry and Steam Cleaning. 56 Mercantile Place. Home Phone 452.

DRY GOODS
T. W. MATHER CO., Inc. Dry Goods and Ladies' Ready to Wear.

EMBROIDERIES
"THE LINDEN SHOP"—Burdell, Importer of real lace and embroideries. 388 E. Colorado st. Raymond Hotel.

FLORISTS
THE ORCHID LEADING FLORISTS.

INTERIOR DECORATING
JOHN D. STAFFORD, Wall Paper and Interior Decorating. 433 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Phone 140.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS
ISRAEL'S WOMEN'S WEAR, 66, 98 E. Colorado St.

LADIES' TAILOR
BLACKMAN—Waists, Neckwear, Lingerie, Corsets and Hosiery, 75 N. Raymond Ave.

LAUNDRY
THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry; wet wash and finish-d. Dry cleaning and shoe repairing.

MARKETS
THE CITY MARKET, 115 E. Colorado St. JOHN BREINER, Proprietor.

MEN'S CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS
BRENWOOD CLOTHES OF QUALITY, 87 N. Raymond Ave.

MILLINERY
HOWARD, High Grade Millinery. 292 E. Colorado St. Phone Main 644.

STATIONERY
"THE BROWN SHOP", Books—Stationery, 190 E. Colorado St.

UPHOLSTERING
W. W. SWARTHOFF—64 W. Colorado St. Upholstering, Draperies and Furniture Repairing.

Spokane, Wash.
ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY
FINE PORTRAIT photography, fair prices. Individuality carefully portrayed. THE ART SHOP, 811 Riverside. Main 3178.

BARBER SHOPS
KOCH'S BARBER SHOP, Strictly Up To Date. Basement Jameson Bldg., Riverside and Wall.

CLOTHING
WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE, We Specialize in \$20 and \$25 Suits. Inspection solicited. 331 Riverside.

CLOAKS and SUITS
TIS TRUE you can save one half and more on a Suit, Coat or Dress at the UPSTAIRS STORE. Also MINNER. The Florence Co. THE UPSTAIRS STORE, 605 to 616 Mowhawk Bldg. Main 976.

GROCERS
NORTHSIDE MARKET, Turnley & Patrick Feed Spoken. Delivery anywhere. Max. 1333 or B 1214. Monroe & Broadway.

ROTH'S MARKET GROCERY—Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables. We deliver. City Market, Main 5350.

SHOES
CRANE SHOE CO., 519 Riverside Ave., Spokane. Ask Us to Send Our Catalogue.

TAXICABS
CITY CAB & TAXI CO., Bell, Main 38. Home, A 3487. W. J. & M. C. Conley, Props. 105 Howard.

VACUUM CLEANERS
TO HAVE YOUR HOUSE CLEANED or to install a vacuum cleaner call Main 191 or 3181. VACUUM CLEANER CO.

Los Angeles, Cal.

ARTS and CRAFTS
QUARTERLY COVERS, Lesson Markers, Books, Motives, etc. BOOK and ART SHOP, 320 H. W. Hellman bldg.

ART GALLERY
KANST ART GALLERY—Pictures, Frames and Mountings. 642 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Broadway 2354. F. 2703.

ART GLASS
F 1177, LOS ANGELES ART GLASS CO., 120 East 9th St. Main 1171. Designers and makers of stained and leaded glass for the church and home.

BOOKS
RARE BOOKS and pictures. Catalogues on request. Browning invited. DAVENSON'S BOOKSHOP, 518 So. Hill, Los Angeles.

Real Estate Market News

Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange has admitted the following to membership: Edwin O. Childs, registrar of deeds, Cambridge; Finlay Chisholm, contractor, Lowell; James L. Holland, real estate, Boston; Henry A. Walker, auctioneer, Boston; David B. Shaw, lawyer, Boston; Col. Everett C. Benton, insurance, Eugene R. Stone, mayor of Quincy; C. P. Chase, president Springfield Board of Trade; Grant H. Fairbanks, manufacturer, Haverhill; W. G. Shortess, manufacturer, Haverhill; John J. White, mayor of Holyoke; Alton E. Briggs, secretary Fruit and Produce Exchange, Boston; W. M. Stevenson, manager Hodge Fruit Carpet Company, Indian Orchard, Springfield; Dr. John W. Coughlin, Fall River; Charles C. Ashley, mayor of New Bedford; W. F. Williams, New Bedford; Commodore T. W. Miller, Cape Cod Canal Construction Company, Falmouth; Frank W. Mendum, grocer, Roxbury; Walstein R. Chester, lumber, Boston; Robert O. Harris, attorney, Boston; J. J. O'Donnell, Holyoke.

BACK BAY CONVEYANCE

The three story octagon front brick residence, 292 Newbury street between Gloucester and Hereford streets, Back Bay, has just changed hands, through the purchase by Mary J. Carter from Susan Cherry, owner. It is assessed for \$16,500 and the 2464 square feet of land in the lot carries \$8800 of this amount.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Deeds have gone to record showing the Associated Trust is the buyer of the brick and frame buildings 1203 to 1209 Tremont street, between Riverside and Terry streets, Roxbury, used for stores on the street level and occupied as living apartments on the upper floors. The property is assessed in the name of John A. Gordon for \$55,800, with \$39,300 on the 14,276 square feet of land.

C. H. Lewis, 15 State street, has sold to Forrest Bean, title coming through W. Parker Morse, the property 108 Crawford street, Roxbury, consisting of a frame dwelling of nine rooms with all improvements and about 6249 square feet of land with a total assessment of \$6300, of which \$3100 is on the land. The purchaser buys for investment.

Mary A. Stewart has purchased from J. Joseph Callahan, who took the title from Benjamin F. Croscup, an improved estate situated 48 Erie street, opposite Hewins street, Dorchester. The assessed valuation is \$4800, including \$100 on the 3466 square feet of land, taking in the rear.

Patrick J. Bergin bought from Ellen W. Hatch a parcel of vacant land in Savin Hill avenue near Donkin terrace, Dorchester, containing 5000 square feet, valued at \$1800 by the assessors.

NORTH END AND CHARLESTOWN

Final papers have gone to record transferring the frame building numbered 47 and 49 Tiltson street, from Cesidio Foote to Harry Gustat. The property stands extending through to Salem court, lot containing 1707 square feet and taxed for \$5500. Total assessment being \$8500.

Another transaction in this district was between Jacob Silberstein and Antonio Clemente, purchaser of premises 26 and 28 Margaret street, between Sheafe street and Cleveland place—being a vacant lot comprising 7500 square feet, assessed for \$7500.

Anthony Cerella has sold his frame house and lot of 960 square feet, located 39 Everett street, near Wason place, Charlestown, to Arthur D. Cassell. It is assessed on the basis of \$3000, with \$500 of that amount upon the lot.

SALE IN WELLESLEY FARMS

George M. Weed et al., have sold to Edward C. Tripp of Wellesley, 24374 square feet of land on Glen road, Wellesley Farms, adjoining the purchaser's residence. This land will be improved to beautify the estate. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers.

VERMONT PLANS TO CELEBRATE

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Plans are under consideration for the celebration in 1916 of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of Vermont to the Union.

The year 1791 marked the close of the unique history of Vermont as an independent republic. It is the plan that the celebration be held in Montpelier, the capital; in Burlington, the largest city, and in Rutland, Killington mountain, Windsor and Vergennes.

BAND CONCERT PROGRAM

The following program was announced today for the municipal band concert on the Common, Sunday, Sept. 15, at 3:30 p. m.: Overture, "Fest," Lachner; concert waltz, "The Blue Danube," Strauss; xylophone solo, "Medley of operatic excerpts," Dodge, by Frank E. Dodge; "The Valkyrie," Wagner; hymn to the sun from "Iris," Mascagni; scenes pittoresques, Massenet; "The Girl of the Golden West," Puccini; overture, "1812," Tchaikowsky.

FOR YOUR NAME'S SAKE

USE OUR Superior Flooring KILN DRIED AND WORKED AT OUR OWN PLANT GEORGE W. GALE LUMBER CO. 300 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Everything from Sills to Shingles

BOSTON'S SCHOOLS OPEN WITH ABOUT 103,000 ATTENDANCE

(Continued from page one)

going to the school for the first time. Some of these were taken by "big brother" or "big sister," while often a mother or a father was seen in the struggling procession leading the newcomer. Then there were the "big" boys and girls who would soon pass from the grammar grades to the high school. These had an almost patriarchal way with them as they strode among the smaller pupils.

There were cries of welcoming and greeting as chums of last year met with chums whom they had not seen since school closed away back last June—a cycle in the time of most children.

Dr. Dyer, accompanied by Jeremiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent, and Charles B. Perkins, schoolhouse commissioner, left early today by automobile and inspected schools in East Boston and Charlestown.

Schoolrooms were visited and recitations heard, while in other schools Dr. Dyer was given an opportunity to view the work of enrolling and the distributing of supplies and equipment. At other schools of the district where extensive repair work was carried on this summer an inspection was made.

The high schools generally are crowded beyond the point considered the limit for maximum teaching efficiency, although all are accommodating the influx in some manner, with the exception of the high school of commerce, which turned away 25 today. A part of the latter applicants may be taken care of later.

An enrollment of about 1600, with indications of there being 1700 by the end of next week was made at the Dorchester high school today. The school properly accommodates 1500 but the best accommodations possible are offered the pupils.

Registration cards at the High School of Commerce today showed 1100. The buildings of the High School of Practical Arts enrolled about 600 today and it is expected that 650 will be the final registration. The rooms are crowded.

The Roxbury High School had an enrollment of about 750 today, and it is expected that the final count will show from 800 to 850 in attendance. The school accommodates only about half of this number, but the overflow is being cared for until Oct. 1, when the new annex will be finished and then there will be plenty of room.

The Hyde Park high school has plenty of room with an enrollment today of 400 and an expected addition of about 30. The school accommodates 450.

At the West Roxbury high school the rooms are crowded with a registration of about 650 and the office says that more are expected and can be accommodated if they do not exceed 675.

Elementary schools show the same relative conditions for the final registration.

SUMMER DUTY OF LIFESAVERS IS SUCCESSFUL

New England's volunteer lifesavers who did summer duty along the coast from Portland to Boston have closed the most successful season since the service was inaugurated five years ago.

From June 1, when the volunteers went on duty, until Labor day, the volunteers made several rescues, rendered assistance to more than 40 disabled power boats and sailing craft and cruised approximately 3500 miles in the 35-foot patrol boat Grace L.

Volunteers were maintained at Revere beach, Nahant, Lynn beach, Singing beach at Manchester, Salisbury beach, Magnolia beach, York beach and Portland.

The purpose of the service is to maintain an efficient life-saving service at beaches and summer resorts. The work has been carried on through the generosity of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts people.

USHERS MAY FORM UNION

Plans are under way for the formation of a union of the ushers at the Boston theaters. The new union will apply for a charter to the International Theatrical Stage Employees Alliance, which already has two unions in this city, those of the stage employees and the moving picture operators.

RUSSIAN SAILORS ARRESTED

NEW YORK—About 400 men, including some officers, attached to the battleship Iann Zlatoust and the protected cruisers Kagul and Pamyat Merkuria of the Russian Black sea fleet, have been arrested at Sebastopol, according to an Odessa despatch to the Standard says a London message to the New York Herald.

ALUMNI SECRETARY NAMED

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Irving L. Rich of Boston has been chosen alumni secretary for the University of Vermont by the executive committee of the trustees to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. E. C. Bass.

WOMEN TO TAKE ULSTER PLEDGE

NEW YORK—A Belfast cable despatch to the New York Sun says that the women of Ulster are to associate themselves with the anti-home rule covenant which is to be sworn to by the men on Sept. 28. A special pledge has been framed for the women.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

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Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY ISSUES ITS ANNUAL REPORT

Improvements Inaugurated Under the Regime of President Bush Already Bearing Much Fruit — Big Reduction in Transportation Expenses

NEW YORK—Missouri Pacific pamphlet report for year ended June 30, 1912, has been issued. Income account showing deficit after charges of \$1,979,092 has already been issued. A statement issued by the directors follows:

Total capital expenditures were \$10,756,025, of which \$5,615,600 was for cars and locomotives and \$1,027,900 for new construction. Balance went for miscellaneous work, rail, ballast, siding, station building, etc. This is exclusive of those items of improvement charged to maintenance both of roadway and equipment, the total aggregating nearly \$17,000,000.

The betterments incurred in the Bush regime are reflected in the report throughout. His administration attracted attention because of his democratic attitude in his treatment of the property and all those who have directly or indirectly to do with it. That much progress has been made in restoration of an entirely excellent railroad property is to a very great extent attributable to those qualities of the man which have been reflected in its operation and are best indicated in the annual report.

Missouri Pacific Railway Company revenues and expenses in detail and the principal traffic statistics (including St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern) compare as follows:

	1912	1911
GROSS REVENUE		
Freight	\$39,514,356	\$37,629,213
Passenger	10,858,449	11,080,574
Mail	1,429,088	1,433,254
Express	1,326,281	1,447,332
Miscellaneous	1,326,281	1,447,332
Total revenue	\$54,360,255	\$52,776,502

	1912	1911
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Maint. way	\$8,064,749	\$8,584,132
Maint. equip.	8,321,787	8,283,329
Traffic	1,358,014	1,430,780
Transportation	21,288,314	22,745,409
General	1,667,708	1,906,064
Total expenses	\$41,280,592	\$39,320,936

The income account of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company proper compares as follows:

	1912	1911
Gross	\$24,401,135	\$22,992,283
Net after taxes	2,146,587	1,700,229
Other income	3,444,384	2,138,137
Total income	\$5,596,969	\$3,838,367
Deficit after charges	2,330,019	\$3,725,006

In the annual report President Bush says: The following are the more important items of addition and betterment work:

Embarkments and cuts have been widened to standard width on 566.02 miles, 19.92 miles laid with new 100-pound steel, 322.13 with new 85-pound steel, and 110.74 with released 75-pound steel, replacing lighter sections.

Ballast was applied to a total of 543.41 miles.

Revetment work has been done for protection against encroachment of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

Grades between Atchison and Padonia, Kansas, have been revised to a maximum vertical 0.4 per cent, together with correction of vertical curves. Between Gorham and Bush, Illinois, revision to a 0.3 per cent ruling grade in northbound traffic is under way. Corrected lines will permit of substantial increase in train tonnage.

Notwithstanding serious curtailment of working season attributable to extraordinary weather, particularly floods in Arkansas and Louisiana, some lines in that section having been out of commission nearly three months, gratifying progress has been made in improving roadway. Total expenditures for maintenance of way aggregate \$118 per mile of road. Cross and switch ties were renewed to number of 3,739,242.

Extraordinary repair to freight and work cars, were nearly offset by corresponding reduction in repairs of locomotives. Based on total number owned July 1, 1911, average expended on each freight car was \$87.58, and repairs of locomotives equaled \$2087, and on passenger train cars \$1111. Economies were effected, resulting in reduction of about 3 per cent in traffic expenses.

Although passenger revenues declined, passenger train miles increased 4.94 per cent. Tons of revenue freight carried on mile increased 9.15 per cent, but transportation expenses were greatly reduced, despite the further fact that increases in pay were in effect throughout the year as against a portion only of previous year, the calculated difference being \$250,000.

Introduction of heavier power and more efficient condition of equipment and roadway enabled an improvement in train operation, average tons of revenue freight per freight train mile having increased 14.47 per cent, and loading per freight car mile 4.19 per cent. All these items likewise contributed to decided advance in character of service. Charges for general administration were reduced 12 1/2 per cent.

New industries, numbering 311 and representing actual investment of nearly \$11,500,000, were established on or adjacent to right of way, and 122 industrial side tracks constructed.

It is believed that close of the fiscal year established a conspicuous mile-post in history of the property, for at that time the territory it serves was giving every evidence of revival, aroused by promise of bountiful crops and in no small part due to expansive activities of communities in their own behalf, which in turn has brought those people into a closer association with and understanding of the company's affairs.

Local and federal enactments cumulatively have imposed burdens, of which the public gives evidence of having a growing realization, and which it is believed wise counsels will eventually lighten. This lends further encouragement to a gratifying outlook.

Total capital expenditures were \$10,756,025, of which \$5,615,600 was for cars and locomotives and \$1,027,900 for new construction. The balance went for miscellaneous work. This is exclusive of items of improvement charged to maintenance aggregating nearly \$17,000,000.

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

NEW YORK—Following table gives the latest quotations of the Standard Oil subsidiary companies:

	Bid	Ask
Anglo-American Oil	21	21 1/4
Atlantic Refining	70	71 1/2
Borah-Serms	250	255
Buckeye Pipe	188	193
Chesapeake	820	840
Colonial Oil	165	180
Continental Oil	900	920
Crescent Pipe	72	77
Cumberland Pipe	80	90
Eureka	410	425
Galena Pipe	137	143
Galena Signal	265	270
Indiana Pipe	120	125
National Transp.	30	32
New York Transit	385	390
Southern Pipe	120	130
Standard Oil	131	134
Standard Oil of Ind.	215	225
Standard Oil of Ky.	273	277
Standard Oil of La.	250	260
Standard Oil of Neb.	200	210
Standard Oil of N. Y.	375	385
Standard Oil of Pa.	300	320
Standard Oil of Tex.	200	225
Union Tank	80	85
Vacuum Oil	192	196
Union Tank	80	85
Vacuum Oil	192	196
Washington Oil	25	35
Waters-Pierce	1400	1600

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—In the absence of even a moderate jobbing demand, local operators in turpentine were inclined to make concessions in their prices on the spirits in the hope of stimulating purchasing operations. Though they generally quoted 41c ex-yard, they were manifestly willing to shade this figure slightly on a firm bid for a round lot.

Rosin—Business in all grades continued to be confined to small jobbing purchases at previous prices. Transactions in the pale grades were especially meager but there was little demand even for the common to good strained and medium grades description. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.55, gen sam E \$6.65, graded B \$6.75, D \$6.90, E \$6.90, F \$6.95, G \$6.95, H \$7.05, I \$7.05, K \$7.35, M \$7.50, N \$8.00, WG \$8.20, WW \$8.75.

Tar and pitch—Despite the limited character of buying, prices continued to be well maintained at previous levels. Quotations included \$5.50 to \$5.75 for tar in oil barrels and \$4.00 to \$4.50 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 37 1/2c. Sales, 576; receipts, 944; exports, 660; stock, 38,087. Rosin firm. Sales, 2754; receipts, 3051; exports, 2001; stock, 103,004. Prices: WW, \$6.20; WG, \$7.80; N, \$7.35; M, \$6.65; K, \$6.50; I, \$6.50; H, \$6.50; G, \$6.50; F, \$6.50; E, \$6.40; D, \$6.35; B, \$6.25.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 31s. 6d. Rosin, common, 16s. 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine steadier at 30s. 6d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s. 6d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 20s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, \$6.10; spirits, machine steady at 36 1/2c. Tar firm at \$2.20; turpentine hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 11)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Charles C. S. C. J. J. Kersh; U. S. Chicago; S. H. Axman of Selz, Schwab & Co.; Adams. Frederickburg, Va.—C. R. Howard of Smith Coghill Shoe Co.; U. S. Frederickburg, Va.—M. Wallace; U. S. Minneapolis—C. Grimard of Grimard Shoe Co.; Atlantic House. Minneapolis—H. A. Cool of Chase Supply Co.; U. S.

Nashville—Byrd Murray of Murray, Diller & Co.; U. S. New York—Mr. Elliott of Merritt & Elliott; U. S. New York—Mr. Kirby of J. E. Bafes & Co.; U. S. Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Co.; U. S. San Francisco—E. J. Egan; Essex. San Juan, P. R.—F. Gurnah; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—Marcellina Forteta; U. S.

Savannah, Ga.—J. A. Varnado of Globe Shoes Co.; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—D. J. Jones of Clarke Bros.; U. S. Toledo, O.—C. M. Diderich of Simmons B. & Co.; U. S. 173 Lincoln st.

LEATHER BUYERS Dunstable, N. J.—Fred Harrington. Elizabethtown, Pa.—W. A. Withers; U. S. London, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—McGaghey of Brown Shoe Co.; with friends.

HILL'S BANK PURCHASE ST. PAUL—J. J. Hill is reported to have paid \$310 a share for two-thirds interest in Second National Bank of St. Paul.

CHEMICAL COMPANY INCOME HELPED BY ROAD'S EARNINGS

Net profits of American Agricultural Chemical will get the benefit this current fiscal year, which began July 1, of between \$250,000 and \$300,000 of income from its investment in the Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railway. Until recently this railroad property was not in a position where its income was sufficiently established so that it could help out the parent company, American Agricultural Chemical. Built to give that company's immense phosphate lands in Florida a tidewater outlet, the road is already handling close to 500,000 tons of phosphate rock yearly and has in addition built up a handsome miscellaneous freight and passenger business.

American Agricultural during the 1912 year funded and otherwise capitalized its investment in the Charlotte Harbor road, which is carried on the books at about \$280,000. A portion of this is bonds and part is stock, and both this year can make a substantial addition to the "other income" of the parent property.

Another factor which this year should count in fertilizer profits is the prospect of a return on the investment in six new fertilizer plants in the South. None of these plants had been owned long enough to make any real addition to net earnings of the 1912 year recently ended. With a return of more rational selling methods in the South another spring there is no reason why the company should not get a profit of from \$250,000 to \$500,000 from its new southern plant expansion.

While it is quite too early to make prediction, it is worth noting that the current year holds in sight one practically assured and another very probable source of increased income sufficient to give the common stock as large a balance of share earnings as the best previous year in the company's history—1910.

WILL MANAGE EQUIPMENT CO.

An interesting equipment company, whose output figures in both land and water transportation, is to be managed by a man well known in this city through the election of Charles E. Lee as general manager of the Acetylene Company. Mr. Lee retires next Saturday as general superintendent of Boston & Maine to take his new position in New York.

Gross sales of the Commercial Acetylene Company and its licensee concerns, the Prestolite Company and the American Gas Accumulator Company, are understood to have reached several millions per annum, and on both the railroad and automobile ends are showing notable growth. The company makes apparatus for storing illuminating gas for lighting automobiles, railroad cars and signals, and yachts and lightships. Its standard equipment for automobile-lighting gas provides a compressed gas reservoir capable of carrying a two months' supply without refilling, while for railroad signals its apparatus has a 412-day storage capacity.

On Boston & Maine the Commercial Acetylene Company has already filled contracts for equipping 200 cars, 500 signals and 750 headlights with its equipment. Similar contracts for 800 cars have been handled for the New Haven, and the Lackawanna has contracted for a large number of equipments. The New Haven has now installed its own charging plant for the Acetylene company's equipment.

Directors and officers of the Acetylene company, which has to date issued only \$1,000,000 stock, include E. G. Benedict, the New York banker, who is president, and F. S. Hastings, H. E. Robinson and H. H. Howells.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC NEW YORK—Within the next week or 10 days the directors of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will meet to declare the dividend for the half year on its common stock. The statement of the company to be presented to the directors will, it is understood, be highly gratifying, as it will show that the business being done exceeds all former records. It is expected that the business of this year will exceed \$40,000,000, as compared with \$33,026,000 in 1908-1909, the record year up to that time.

PROGRESSIVES TO MEET LOWELL, Mass.—Lowell Progressives will hold an organization meeting Friday evening at 81 Merrimack street for the purpose of electing a Progressive party committee for that city. William N. Osgood, candidate for Congress in the fifth district and speakers from the state headquarters of the Progressive party will address the meeting.

TO RELIEVE CAR CONGESTION NEW YORK—In view of present and anticipated congestion delay and car shortage, the National Industrial Traffic League has sent railroads and shippers a circular not only asking shippers' cooperation but urging railroads themselves to make adequate and thorough preparation.

CRIPPLE CREEK PRODUCTION COLORADO SPRINGS—In August the production of the Cripple Creek district mines was 75,426 tons of ore, valued at \$1,293,495.

STEEL OUTPUT AT PITTSBURGH BREAKS RECORD

PITTSBURGH—Shipments and production of iron and steel during August broke all records in Pittsburgh and it is estimated that September will even surpass August, the banner month of the year.

Makers of iron and steel here have about all the business they can handle during remainder of this year. It is believed higher prices will be demanded for all products during the early part of 1913.

Demand for iron is greater than at any previous time during the year and makers are unable to keep up with deliveries. Most furnaces in Pittsburgh are working at capacity. Some need repairs but are being kept in blast and will be operated as long as possible. Consumers of all grades are specifying against contracts freely, and production is at a new record level.

Demand for plates is greater than supply, and deliveries are well behind. The railroads are asking heavy rail deliveries and are rushing cars to rail mills. Demand for spikes and track bolts is heavy.

Structural iron has been given a boost by additional tonnage placed by some large contracting firms the past two weeks. Demand is stronger now than for many months and it is thought production during September will exceed previous months.

The tinplate makers are satisfied with conditions. Boosting of prices during the past two weeks has brought out an increased tonnage.

Wire makers are taking all business in sight and are working plants at capacity. Wire prices are strong.

No large orders have been placed for pipe in Pittsburgh for some time, but small orders have aggregated a large tonnage and pipe mills continue to operate at capacity. Prices are firm.

DIVIDENDS

The New York Central & Hudson River railroad declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its stock.

The New York & Harlem Railroad declared a dividend of 2 per cent payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20. The directors of the Kilbourn mill of New Bedford have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Oct. 1.

The United Traction & Electric Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Oct. 1.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock.

The directors of the Boston Belting Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 4.

Directors of the State Street Exchange have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 87 1/2 cents a share, payable Sept. 16 to stockholders of record Sept. 3.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the usual dividend of 1/2 per cent was declared payable Oct. 15.

The directors of the Wamsutta Mills of New Bedford have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Sept. 16 to stockholders of record Sept. 4.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 17.

The directors of the American Woolen Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 23. Books close Sept. 23, reopen Oct. 1, 1912.

United Shoe Machinery Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent, 37 1/2c a share on the preferred stock and 2 per cent, 50c a share, on the common both payable Oct. 5 stock of record Sept. 17.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent on common stock and regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock, both payable Sept. 18 to holders of record Sept. 14.

The directors of the Gillette Safety Razor Company have declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock and 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

The Anconia Company of Fall River has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 24. This is the usual rate. No dividend has ever been paid on the common stock.

In accordance with the provisions of the lease of the West End Street Railway Company to the Boston Elevated Railway Company, dated Dec. 9, 1897, a dividend rental of \$1.75 per share will be paid to holders of record of the common stock of the West End Street Railway Company on Oct. 1, 1912.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Ry 4 1/4%, Cambria Steel 4 1/4%, Electric St. Bat 57, Gen asphalt pfd trc 7 1/4%, Lehigh Nav trn 90, Lehigh Valley 83 1/4%, Pacific Steel pfd 90, Philadelphia Co 51 1/4%, Philadelphia Co pfd 44, Philadelphia Elec 24 1/4%, Philadelphia Tract 85, Union Tract 52 1/2%, United Gas Imp 91 1/4%.

COTTON IN TEXAS LIKELY TO EXCEED LAST YEAR'S CROP

AUSTIN, Tex.—Cotton in Texas will exceed last year's record by not less than 200,000 bales, and if splendid prospects in north Texas continue until close of fruiting, excess over last year may reach 500,000 bales, or a total production of 4,900,000 bales.

According to ginner in central and south Texas, cotton is turning out much better than expected two or three weeks ago. Planters in Austin territory say that their crop will give a production at least 15 per cent larger than last year, when yield was considered remarkably large. Less than two weeks ago general estimate of this section was that the yield would be 10 per cent short of last year.

Harvesting in southern Texas has progressed so that it is now known that the yield will be larger by perhaps 10 per cent than last season except in a very few localities.

There is no cessation in rush of cotton to market, and it is considered improbable that there will be any falling off in receipts so long as prices remain around 10 cents. Should there be a drop to say 5 cents it is believed farmers would begin holding.

Already enough cotton has been marketed in Texas to have a noticeable effect on other lines of industry, due to the fact that farmers are rapidly putting their money in circulation.

In north Texas, where cotton is three to four weeks later than in southern parts, prospects for a record-breaking yield continue unbroken. Some little damage is being done, but no serious losses are likely.

Most serious problem, not only on the farms, but in the cities, is the shortage of labor. There is little prospect of this situation improving in the near future.

ENTERTAINS AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW

NEW YORK—Marvin W. Hughitt, chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago Northwestern Railway Company, who is in this city, expressed himself optimistically with regard to the outlook for business of the railroads during the next few months.

In the Northwest the crops are excellent and in a few days more the corn crop will be out of danger. Therefore, it is evident, he says, that the railroads will be taxed to their utmost this year in caring for the unusually large tonnage that is bound to be offered.

Mr. Hughitt says that so far as the Chicago Northwestern is concerned the road has added about \$6,000,000 worth of new equipment to its complement which places it in a fairly satisfactory position to meet the exigencies that are expected to develop when the crop moving season gets in full swing.

Chicago & Northwestern has added more than 5000 freight cars to its complement of equipment and 75 new locomotives, which naturally very materially strengthens the position of the company from the viewpoint of handling the freight offered in the immediate future, nor will any part of the \$10,000,000 equipment trust certificates which have been authorized by the company, be sold, at least during the remainder of the present year.

FARM PRODUCTS PRICES DECLINE

WASHINGTON—There was a greater decline in the prices paid to farmers from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1 this year than there was last year, the department of agriculture announced.

The average farm prices of the important crops, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, potatoes, cotton and hay, which represent about three fourths of the value of all the country's crops, declined 7 per cent in the month, while in that time last year they declined in price only 4.4 per cent, and in the last four years the decline in prices averaged 3.8 per cent.

The average of farm prices Sept. 1 was 2.8 per cent lower than on that date last year, while it was .4 of 1 per cent higher than on Sept. 1, 1910, 3.5 per cent higher than in 1909, and 5.2 per cent higher than in 1908.

The cereal crops of the country from present indications will reach the unprecedented total production of 133,016,000 tons, Victor H. Olmsted, chief of the department of agriculture's bureau of statistics announced today. With record-breaking crops of corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat, and year's harvests will be 20.3 per cent greater in weight than last year's production, 6.1 per cent greater than the big year of 1910 and 16.2 per cent greater than that of 1909.

CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY

PITTSBURGH—It is learned that the Crucible Steel Company of America will not issue a report for its fourth quarter, which ended Aug. 31, so that the next report of earnings will be the full report for the year ended Aug. 31, 1912.

TO ERECT GRAIN ELEVATOR

PHILADELPHIA—The Pennsylvania railroad has awarded to James Stewart Company of Chicago a contract for the erection of a 1,000,000 bushel concrete grain elevator at Girard Point.



FIBRE GEARS
MILLED - THREADED
MACHINED
SPECIALTIES
DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO., Elsmere, Del.

MANUFACTURERS LESS EAGER TO PURCHASE STOCKS OF WOOL

Lighter Current Demand Is Evident, Although Takings Are Not Meager, and Dealers Seem Well Satisfied With Prices Obtained and the Outlook for Season

Compared with the previous month's business in the wool trade, current transactions run considerably lighter, but the volume of purchases is by no means meager, and dealers profess entire satisfaction with the outlook.

Manufacturers are less keen in their desire to secure stock, but they are not oversupplied, and stand ready, as a rule, to absorb choice offerings at current quotations, even though these may not be absolutely needed for immediate use. Wool continues to arrive in large amounts, but more grading is done on receipts and a stronger grip on the price situation is gained by the wool merchants, who firmly maintain prices. The indications are favorable on all classes of stock for the dealers, and it is believed that when a closer separation of grades is accomplished the market will be in an extremely strong position.

It is also a settled fact that new business in spring fabrics has been unusually large. The mills have secured a greater quantity of orders than usual, which means that much more wool will be required than for several previous seasons, unless there are cancellations, and present prospects are said to be very favorable to the carrying out of contracts, inasmuch as good harvests are the rule and general business is broad and encouraging in nearly all sections of the country.

The lessening of demand for stock, as a matter of course, checks the upward trend of wool values for the present. There is no drift in the opposite direction, however, and dealers are disposed to await developments without making concessions to move clips that they have on hand, feeling well assured that further large purchasing movements may be expected in due course of time, and that the market will continue to rule in their favor for some months to come.

The scope of the inquiry for wool is broad, and every kind is embraced in current negotiations. Demand for territory clips in the original bags continues to bring about fair sized transfers and the call for graded lots and for scoured wools is relatively good. Fleeces move moderately, being very firmly held at the quotations established last month. Advances from abroad continue to be reassuring to the handlers of wool in this market. There is every expectation that the next London sales, which open Sept. 24, will find crossbreds fully as high as they were in July, if not higher, and competition from imported stock is not a feature of the situation. Most of the foreign wools used in this country during the balance of the year will supplement, rather than compete with, American clips.

There is no perceptible change in the goods market. Prices named on new bookings for heavy and light fabrics hold well, and advances on reorders are mentioned as possibilities. This is especially true of underwear lines. Hosiery orders have been large this season and prices are particularly strong.

Advances on stock used in the manufacture of carpets and rugs this year have been quite pronounced, and higher quotations are established on the output of the carpet mills as a rule. Nevertheless, there is no diminution in the volume of orders and some of the mills have done more business than in any preceding season for several years.

Receipts of wool in this market

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

DUTCH AND BRITISH CALLED COWORKERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—On his arrival in England from South Africa, General Beyers, commandant-general of the citizen defence forces of the Union, was interviewed by a representative of Reuter's agency.

The Union government, the general explained, had thought it advisable that, while the preliminaries in connection with the Union defence scheme were proceeding, he should take advantage of the interval to pay a hurried visit to England and Switzerland, and, if time permitted, to other countries also, in order, by attending military institutions and maneuvers, to gain information of a practical nature which it might be possible to apply later to conditions in South Africa. The general remarked that he would be leaving for the Swiss maneuvers almost immediately, after which he would return to England and visit military institutions and arsenals in this country.

General Beyers went on to say that though the launching of a measure like the South African defence scheme might be expected to give a certain amount of trouble at first, there were nevertheless encouraging signs of a ready cooperation between the different sections in South Africa. The people of the Union realized that the time had come for them to assume the responsibility of their own defence, and thereby partially or entirely to relieve the British taxpayer from the burdens of the defence of South Africa.

The main provisions of the defence act he continued, come into operation on July 1 next. With regard to the question of coastal defence, the imperial government had requested them to leave the matter in statu quo and not to disturb the present system of coastal defence for a time, since the question was a highly technical one and the Union did not at the present possess men with the necessary qualifications. For the time being, therefore, they had arranged to obtain coast garrison troops from the imperial government and to pay for them out of the Union exchequer.

General Beyers concluded by stating that the signs everywhere in South Africa were most hopeful. Both races, he said, were cooperating heartily with encouraging results, and the language questions were gradually being eliminated.

FALKLAND ISLANDS TO HAVE WIRELESS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The present isolated condition of the Falkland islands will soon be remedied, judging from the official report on those islands for 1911. The erection of a Marconi station has been decided upon, and this will enable the islands to maintain communication with Buenos Aires, Montevideo and other places.

MONTENEGRIN KING TURNS TO POWERS

(Special to the Monitor)
CETTINJ, Montenegro—King Nicholas has forwarded a request to the powers for the examination of the question of the Turco-Montenegrin protocol modifying the frontier line. He has on his own initiative undertaken to suspend military operations.

FYLDE SCHOOL BAND PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In the report on the reformatory and industrial schools of Great Britain it was stated that, at the Fylde farm school the band was so good it was engaged to play at the Blackpool aviation meeting. Dancing classes which were established at the Calder farm school during the winter months have, it is said, helped to improve the manners of the boys.

SECOND WORLD CONGRESS ON MORAL EDUCATION IS BEGUN

(Special to the Monitor)
THE HAGUE—Considerable interest has been shown in the second International Congress for Moral Education, held at The Hague, as may be shown in the following approximate number of delegates present: Holland, 400; France, 130-150; Great Britain, 130; Russia, 60-70; Austria-Hungary, 30-40; Germany, 30; Belgium, 30; Scandinavian states, 20; Spain, 20; United States, 15-20; Japan, 1; China, 1; India, 1; Algeria, 1; Egypt, 1.

The basis of moral education was the subject first discussed. Professor Sadler of Leeds pointed out the extreme difficulty of obtaining a definite positive ideal for educational work in such an age of doubt and transition as that in which we live.

Modern life, he explained, exhibited two main tendencies—that which lays peculiar stress upon intellectual freedom and pleads, above all else, for full liberty of investigation; and that which bases itself upon some definite religious position and seeks, from this standpoint, to

PEOPLE OF BULGARIA HOSTILE TO TURKEY AND DEMAND ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)
SOFIA, Bulgaria—There can be no question that the excitement throughout Bulgaria, caused by the Kotevich incident, has grown to a point when the government finds it easiest to meet the agitation by allowing it to explode in public meetings.

A congress of delegates from all parts of the country has just met in Sofia and passed a resolution in favor of the mobilization of the army. It is said that no less than 30,000 people were present at this meeting.

At the signal of the ringing of the church bells all business was stopped, the streets were draped in black and a procession formed in the cathedral of St. Kral marched to the statue of Alexander II, where the meeting was held. What, to the excited feelings of the Bulgarians, appears the Turkophile attitude of the cabinet, was vigorously denounced and a demand was made for an immediate advance on Adrianople. This demand has had the support of some influential papers, but the government is, of course, too well informed as to the attitude of the great powers to listen for a moment to such a demand.

To argue with the Bulgarians that the cause of the Kotevich outrage was, in a measure at any rate, due to action of the Bulgarian bands, would be useless in their present frame of mind and it is exactly this fact upon which the leaders of these bands calculate. The explosion of the bomb, no matter how contrived, was of course no excuse for what followed, but by whomsoever the outrage was originally engineered, there could be no doubt of its effect in the present condition of public opinion.

Prince Ferdinand has steered his country through worse difficulties than the present and there is no reason to imagine that public feeling will become uncontrollable.

ART CONGRESS AT DRESDEN PRAISES IRISH ENAMELS

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—At the international congress for art education, held at Dresden, the specimens of Irish stained glass and enamels are described as "good, absolutely and comparatively." This exhibit was organized by the department of agriculture and technical instruction, and illustrates the work done in the secondary and art classes.

There were also some laces, crochet and Celtic designs for panels in damask. The ancient Celtic designs lend themselves to very beautiful effects both in lattices and spirals and are taken from carvings on early stone crosses, jewelry and pottery.

BIG BRICK KILN FOR BRISBANE

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—A big undertaking for supplying the building trade of Queensland with an adequate brick supply is in progress at Enoggera near Brisbane. It is being prosecuted by the Brisbane Builders Brick and Supply Company, who are spending something like \$25,000 upon the erection and equipment of works which will eventually have a capacity of 85,000 bricks a day. The works it is understood will have the biggest kiln in Australia.

TABLET TO TELL OF ACTORS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In St. Leonard's Church, Shoreham, it is proposed to erect a tablet in memory of the Elizabethan actors who are recorded in the parish registers. The list includes Will Somers, Henry VIII's jester; Richard Tarleton, Queen Elizabeth's famous clown and possibly Shakespeare's Yorick, and many other actors in early productions of Shakespeare's plays.

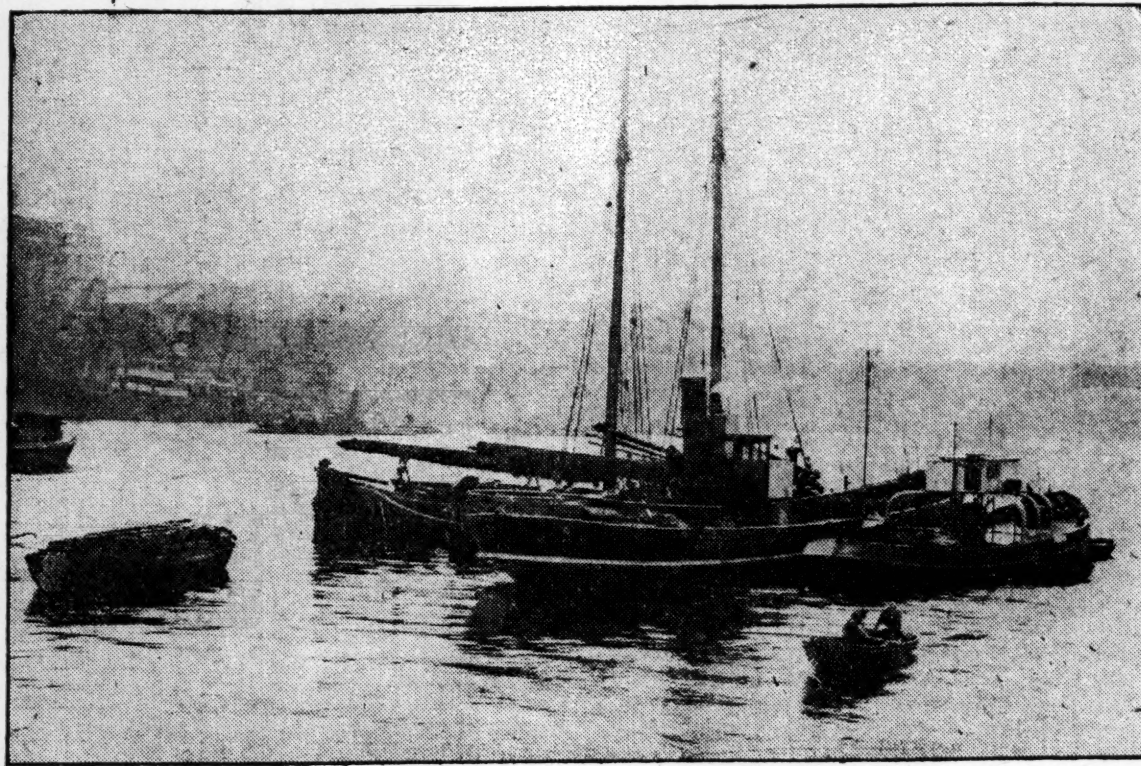
exert its influence upon the common life. To reconcile these two rival currents of thought was, he maintained, the task which lay before the philosophers and educators of today.

Dr. F. W. Foerster of Zurich, in a paper read in his absence, contended that the richest and deepest development of moral character was impossible in the absence of definite religious beliefs and ideals.

A number of papers were also presented in favor of secular moral education. M. Buisson, of the French Chamber of Deputies, maintaining that morality was founded in the human heart itself, and that the loss of religious faith was not accompanied by any diminution in the capacity for self-sacrifice, conscientious work, and the unflinching performance of duty.

Harold Johnson concluded his paper with the following hopeful words: "The child will in the long run prove to be our reconciler; as Christ set a little child in the midst of his wrangling disciples."

DUTCH EEL BOATS RETAIN ANCIENT PRIVILEGE GRANTED BY CHARLES II.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Two of the fleet of Dutch barges which are allowed to retain their moorings off the custom house, London

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Two of the fleet of barges of the Dutch Eel Fishing Company have been making one of their periodical visits to the Thames, and lie at their moorings off the custom house. London, indeed, is a city of countless ancient customs and observances, and the right of the Dutch eel vessels to moor opposite the custom house is not among the least interesting of the many traditional privileges of the British capital.

The charter which accords this permission dates from the time of Charles II., and provides that so long as these vessels keep their moorings above water the privilege accorded to them shall be continued. It is a noteworthy fact that during the centuries which have passed since then the Dutch have succeeded in retaining their ancient privilege. Not only are they accorded the permanent use of the moorings off the custom house, but they are exempt from all dues and other dock charges.

The vessels which take advantage of the charter are engaged solely in the eel trade, and consist of a fleet of sailing barges together with a steam tug and a motor boat, which act as tenders and, if required, as tugs. The sailing barges ply backwards and forwards between Holland and Hole Haven, in Canvey Island. Sometimes they come on under their own sail, or, if conditions are adverse, in tow of their tenders, as far as the moorings off the custom house, adjacent to the great fish market at Billingsgate. In other cases, the eels are brought up to London by the tenders. The whole eel trade of London appears to be in the hands of the Dutch company which works these vessels.

NEW SOUTH WALES WILL LEGISLATE FOR DOMESTICS

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The government of New South Wales contemplates introducing legislation dealing with the working conditions of domestic servants of all classes.

A paragraph in the Governor's speech at the opening of Parliament forecasted the government's intention to bring forward special legislation for domestic workers and specially female servants and the premier has allowed it to be inferred that something will be done in this direction during the present session of Parliament.

The addition to the state's industrial legislation will probably be in the direction of including all domestic servants in the schedule of the state's arbitration act, which will provide them with a wages board and regulate the hours and conditions of their employment.

PARIS TO BREST LINE APPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The formal decision of the conseil general des Cotes du Nord, approving the scheme of building a new railway from Paris to Brest, may be taken as an indication that the much talked of plan to convert Brest into an important transatlantic port is likely to receive before long the serious attention of the government.

The route of the new railway is by Alencon and Dinan, and will reduce the present distance by some 40 miles. It is argued that this line is urgently required independently of the special traffic that would necessarily follow the conversion of Brest into a modern port. In any event as soon as the latter is carried out such a line will be indispensable.

AUSTRALIA WATCHES IRRIGATION VICTORY

The following article is supplied from the office in London of the agent general for the Australian state of New South Wales.

(Special to the Monitor)
The official ceremony of opening the great New South Wales scheme of state irrigation at Burrinjick, which it is hoped will ultimately support 100,000 persons by closer settlement and intense cultivation, attracted a large number of visitors from all over Australia, including 150 Australian members of Parliament.

The actual opening ceremony consisted in the New South Wales minister for works applying himself to a winch at the sluice gates, near the Vance railway station, and letting through water that had been brought from the river Murrumbidgee, 220 miles away.

One of the special press representatives who accompanied the party to the opening ceremony has given an interesting account of the irrigation valley in the following words:

"When you reach Vance you have put the mountains behind you. Go on mile after mile and there are no more blue hills. The landscape is one vast level green, with trees of moderate height in parklike array. The grand canal commences at Bembredy, 42 miles away. Into it flows the waters of the Murrumbidgee, soon to be dammed back up at the Bar-

ren Jack reservoir in the mountains 220 miles from Vance. The canal brings the water past Narrandera to Vance and then runs long the foothills of the last of the dividing range. From its encircling arm the glorious open lands stretch away west and all have been so excellently provided for by nature that a slight slope from the line of the hills facilitates the process of spreading water over the fields.

"The reservoir's capacity is enormous. When full it will contain 33,000,000,000 cubic feet, a volume much greater than the waters of Port Jackson (Sydney harbor). The surface area is 13,000 acres. The wall of the dam will be 240 feet high. The Sydney postoffice tower, if the building were placed beside the wall, would be lost to view the other side.

"The catchment area supplying this conservation basin is fully 5,000 square miles. The distributing channels are designed to command some 358,000 acres on the north side alone, and later on a very large area to the south side. If settled in the same proportion as Mildura, the area on the north side will carry 170,000 persons. On the basis of the comparatively low return at Renmark (South Australia), the 358,000 acres in the Murrumbidgee valley will return £3,500,000 per annum."

The agent general for New South Wales, T. A. Coghlan, states that nearly all the farms made available in the first subdivision of the irrigation area have been taken up.

OPENING UP OF LAND BY RAILWAYS IS AIM IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The second session of the twenty-first Parliament was opened in July last by the Governor, Sir Day Hart Bosanquet. His excellency's speech outlined the legislation which the government proposes to place before Parliament during the session.

In the forefront of the government's policy is the opening up of the land for settlement by means of railways, and the Parliament is to be asked to approve of a proposal that railway facilities within reasonable distance, and a water supply, shall be provided before crown lands suitable for agriculture are allotted.

For the purpose of lessening the cost of railways, proposals are being considered for the appointment of a railway construction board. Bills are to be introduced providing for the construction of railways from Darke's peak to the hundred of Solomon, to Wilmington, to Butcher's Rockhole, to Loxton, to Brink Hope, to Sedan, to Waikerie, from Brinkworth to Port Broughton, and for the extension of the Minipita Hill line. On the recommendation of a joint royal commission of South Australia and Victoria, a bill will also be submitted for the construction of railways to connect Mount Gambier with Portland and Pinnaroo with Murrayville.

Another important railway measure which Parliament will be asked to pass is a bill providing for the electrification of the Glenelg railway.

Among other bills relating to public works which will be introduced are measures providing for the extension of the outer harbor and the appointment of a public works committee. The completion of Parliament house, according to a design which will make the present legis-

VATICAN REGARDS PRIESTS' ACTION AS SCANDALOUS

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy—The Vatican has just issued a strong censure of the Portuguese ecclesiastics who have accepted pensions, on the disestablishment of their sees, from the government in Lisbon.

When the Republican government separated church and state, it sequestered the livings of a great number of priests. Eight hundred of these accepted the pensions offered them by the government, in consequence of the loss they had suffered, and addressed a letter to the Vatican, in which they explained that they had done this in what they considered the best interests of the country, considering it better to acknowledge the republic rather than to withdraw their spiritual services from the people.

The censure of the Vatican is of the strongest nature. It declares their action to be scandalous, and their position impossible, implying, as it does, a recognition of the iniquitous law of separation which has been solemnly condemned by the holy see. What the action of the priests will be, in these circumstances, has not yet been divulged.

Public council buildings available for railway purposes is also under consideration. For the purpose of adjusting disputes between employers and employees, to save the state from the loss and inconvenience caused by industrial strife, and to secure rightful freedom to work, a bill is to be brought in dealing with strikes, lockouts and picketing.

Parliament will be asked to amend the factories, early closing, district councils and dentists acts, and the government also proposes to pass bills relating to order in public meetings, buildings, brands, the savings of friendly societies, administration of probate, the medical profession, hospitals, opium and for the amendment of the Western Australian railway act.

INTERNATIONAL LAW INSTITUTE ACCEPTS GIFT FROM CARNEGIE

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The first ordinary meeting of the twenty-fifth session of the Institute of International Law was held in the Nobel Institute, when about 50 members and associates were present, a larger number than has attended any previous session.

The gift of £4000, offered by the Carnegie endowment to be expended in connection with the sittings of the session, was accepted by the institute, and the proposal that they should act as general advisers on endowments to the international law division met with complete approval.

Further, it was decided to appoint a committee of nine members for the purpose of considering the relations of the institute to the division and of making a report on this subject. The institute engaged in a discussion on the subject of international regulations with regard to bankruptcy.

URICONIUM BEING UNCOVERED

(Special to the Monitor)
SHREWSBURY, Eng.—Excavations are being carried out at the Roman city of Uriconium in Shropshire by the Society of Antiquaries. The area within the city walls, the frontage of houses and a fine portico have been unearthed, together with four wells with cisterns intact and also furnace. Many interesting articles have also been found.

FINANCIER LENT TO GREECE

(Special to the Monitor)
ATHENS, Greece—Commandatore Zappelloni of the Italian ministry of the treasury has been loaned to the Greek treasury to reorganize Greek finance. The commandatore has arrived at Athens, where he expects to remain about one year.

BRITISH ESTIMATES ALWAYS ARE SCRUTINIZED IN DETAIL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The select committee on estimates have published a report indicating the manner in which economy is aimed at in the nation's expenditure.

The necessity for careful expenditure in consequence of the "state of the public revenue" is annually emphasized, and a warning against regarding each year's estimate as a starting point for the next is issued.

The civil service estimates are all presented by the treasury. At the beginning of October a circular letter is sent from the lords commissioners to every department which has a vote in the estimates, showing the sum taken for each sub-head of the vote in the current year, and requesting that the figures for the coming year may be stated in the blank opposite.

Figures for the expenditure during the half year immediately preceding are required in support of the new estimates

PREMIER UNVEILS LONGWY MEMORIAL HONORING GARRISON

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The memorial to the "defenders of Longwy" was unveiled recently by M. Poincare, the prime minister, and minister for foreign affairs.

The fortress of Longwy, in the department of Meurthe et Moselle, is contiguous to the frontiers of Belgium, Luxembourg, and Alsace-Lorraine. Its fortifications, which are the work of Vauban, have withstood three memorable sieges, the first on 1792, when 60,000 Prussians under the command of the Duke of Brunswick invested the town, whose garrison consisted of barely 1800 men, including 30 artillerymen for 60 guns. After a brave resistance the garrison evacuated the place.

In 1815, a bombardment of 10 days by the allies took place, during the course of which the garrison of 300 men made a successful sortie, and soon after were granted the honor of war by the Prince of Hesse-Homburg.

In 1870, on Aug. 27, the siege of Longwy by 15,000 men against a garrison of 1900 men began, and it was not until Jan. 24, 1871, that capitulation took place.

M. Poincare, in inaugurating the memorial by Bussiere, gave expression to the wish that the history of Longwy and the sight of its old bastions would inspire all Frenchmen with patriotism and national pride.

IRISH CUTLERY FINDS FAVOR

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—The works of the Irish Cutlery Company were visited recently by the viceroy and Lady Aberdeen. This little industry is steadily growing and the nickel forks and spoons now manufactured by the company are beginning to take the place of imported goods of that nature.

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THE HOME FORUM

MARY ANTIN'S EARLY AMBITION

PERHAPS the story of Mary Antin is in nothing told more succinctly than in the fact that, when the summer time came she used to make a calendar of the long two months of waiting for school to open again and tear off a leaf each day to stay her impatience over the delay. Then she discovered the public library and she tells how she used to go every day and read and read, enjoying the atmosphere of the place, the very presence of the books; and how she always took a book home every day and had it read through by the next day.

She says: "There was one book in the library over which I pored very often and that was the encyclopedia. I turned usually to the names of famous people, beginning of course with George Washington." (Mary Antin has told the readers earlier in the book how her poem on George Washington, her great hero, was printed in the Boston Herald while she was still in the grammar school.) "Oftenest of all I read the biographical sketches of my favorite characters. . . . It seemed to me the apotheosis of glory to be even briefly mentioned in the encyclopedia. And there grew on me an enormous ambition that devoured all my other ambitions, which was no less than this: That I should live to know that . . . my name would surely be printed in the encyclopedia. . . . I could not resist the temptation to study out the exact place in the encyclopedia where my name would belong. I saw that it would come not far from 'Alcott, Louisa M.'; and I covered my face with my hands to hide the silly baseless joy in it. I practised saying my name in the encyclopedic form, 'Antin, Mary,' and I realized that it sounded chopped off, and wondered if I might not annex a middle initial. . . . Infatuated as I was with the idea of the greatness I

might live to attain, I knew very well that thus far my claims to posthumous fame were ridiculously unfounded. . . . "I that smile so scoffingly today at the unsophisticated child that was myself, have I found any nobler thing in life than my own longing to be noble? Would I not rather be consumed by ambitions that can never be realized than live by stupid acceptance of my neighbor's opinion of me? The portrait in the public square is less a portrait of a mortal individual than a symbol of the immortal aspiration of humanity. So do not laugh at the little boy playing at soldiers if he tells you he is going to hew the world into good behavior when he gets to be a man. And do by all means write my name in the book of fame, saying, 'She was one who aspired. For that, in condensed form, is the story of the lives of the great.'"

ELECTRIC FAN MODEL OF INGENUITY

THOSE who push a button when the fancy dictates and instantly command a nice, cool breeze, imagine the electric fan one of the simplest of modern conveniences, says the Electric News. It seems simple enough. At the pressure of a finger the fan blades revolve and the breeze begins to blow, but as a matter of fact, the modern electric fan is an excellent example of fine workmanship and modern ingenuity.

Take the ordinary 16-inch fan, for instance. This fan consists of some 670 different parts, nicely assembled and all

The Bird

A-floating, a-floating
Across the sleeping sea,
All night I heard a singing bird
Upon the topmast tree.

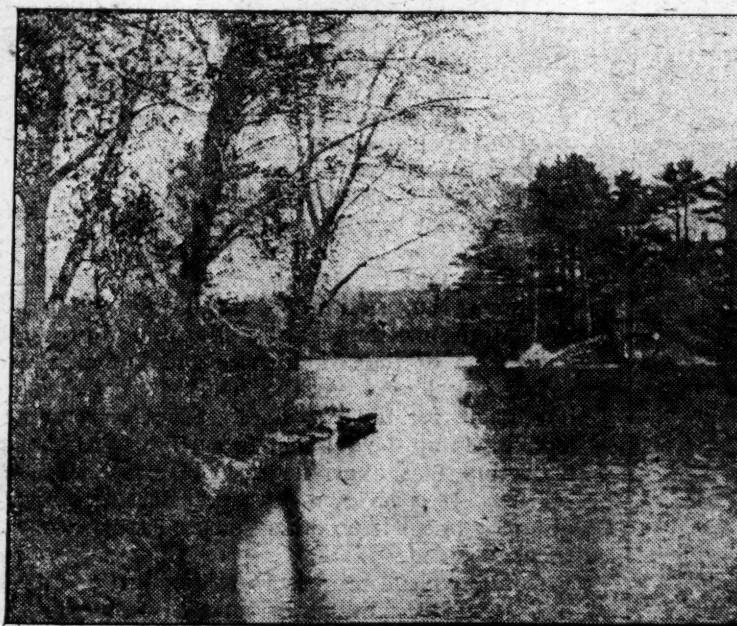
"Oh, came you from the isles of Greece
Or from the banks of Seine;
Or off some tree in forests free,
Which fringe the western main?"

"I came not off the old world
Nor yet from off the new—
But I am one of the birds of God
Which sing the whole night through."

"Oh, sing and wake the dawning—
Oh, whistle for the wind;
The night is long, the current strong,
My boat it lags behind."

"The current sweeps the old world,
The current sweeps the new;
The wind will blow, the dawn will glow,
Ere thou hast sailed them through."
—Charles Kingsley.

WHERE WHITE VIOLETS GROW



CHARLES RIVER NEAR WALTHAM, MASS.

THE Charles river, at the point here pictured, looks like a lordly stream indeed, so does the point of view of many things make them appear great or small as one may choose. Here is hinted very clearly the artist's function, as expressed by the wielder of the camera as well as by the man of canvas and paint. The artist selects and defines. In this case, the photographer chose to cut off one bank of the narrow stream, leaving the opposite point of land looking like an island in a broad sheet of water. He composed a picture, not merely "took" one. Near the scene of the picture white violets grow in profusion.

FORESTRY'S GREATEST NEED

THE one thing needed more than any other to encourage forest planting in the United States is object lessons, practical examples of how planted trees will grow successfully and yield commercial products, cover denuded hillsides, restore natural conditions and of how this can be accomplished at reasonable cost. Right here comes the great national importance of the forest arboretum which, through the public spirit of William Pryor Letchworth and the public spirit of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, has been made possible at Letchworth park, New York state. This will be the first arboretum of its kind in the world.

The great arboretums, says a writer in the Craftsman, are simply living herbaria, collections of trees from all over the world planted singly, or at best in small and open groups; and while they are

Education in Distraction

Lord Lyndhurst found education in distraction. "I recollect many years ago," he wrote, "when I was studying in chambers, having a neighbor who was learning to scrape on the violin. I was at first disposed to complain of my neighbor's innocent pastime as an annoyance, but on a little reflection I said to myself: 'Is it wise in me to object? Let me see whether I cannot stand it without distraction. If I can, what an admirable discipline it will be to me in pursuing my mathematical studies.' After a time I ceased to hear the nuisance, as it was called; it made no impression on me." Even an amateur violinist has his mission!—Buffalo Commercial.

very instructive to the landscape gardener, and exceedingly charming to the casual observer, they have no important bearing upon the problems of practical forestry, for the behavior of trees growing in the open is totally different from the behavior of trees growing in a forest. It would be quite as unwise to draw conclusions from individual trees standing alone, as to the size forests of the same tree will reach in a given time and the quality of the product they will furnish, as it would be to base conclusions regarding the habits and life history of the buffalo which used to cover our western plains by the millions, upon observations made on an individual representative of the species at a zoo.

At Letchworth park will be planted not single trees, but a forest. This forest will contain, when the work is done, every important commercial tree which can be grown successfully in that locality. So as this experiment ripens the farmer who thinks of reforesting his denuded lands, or the forester or the forest student with problems in forest planting to work out, or the average man with an earnest interest, as more and more average men are coming to have, in the practical aspect of forestry, will find at Letchworth park a rich field for observation and study.

Not Overcapitalized

My words had never been cheapened by over-use or by lying. I remember that every one of them was worth a hundred cents on the dollar, and any sort of hyperbole would have made me ashamed of myself.—Irving Bacheller in Scribners.

Our Faithful Friends

At many of the summer places one of the sorry sights as the season ends is the kitten who has helped the children amuse themselves during the summer set adrift to shift for herself. Around a closed cottage lingers the abandoned cat, taken perhaps from some family of kittens earlier in the season and now deliberately forsaken.

In the cities the problem is even worse. Stray cats to the number of 2500 were lately picked up in the city of Washington, no doubt many of these set loose after a winter of companionship, when people went away for the summer. The solution of this problem of how to mitigate this civilized cruelty is seen by some in the cat license plan, whereby the authorities are to dispose of all cats not actually owned and cared for by somebody.

Of course neglect of various sorts, more often through sheer carelessness than through wanton cruelty, exists with regard to animals. It would certainly be a mark of human progress if all animals received humane treatment under all conditions. Gratitude for the services of these faithful companions of mankind should prompt humane beings to show consideration for their well being and comfort.

Thy Love

Let me share
The comfort of Thy love, and while
ordained
To the great task I have to go through,
let
No more misgivings, fears, nor mortal
doubts,
With the cold dew of darkness chill the
soul
Which Thou hast hallowed with Thy
love.
—Bailey.

Christian Sinding, Tone Poet

After Matthias Lindemann had diligently collected folk-songs of the north, and Waldebrand Thraue had introduced genuine national melodies into artistic music, Kjerulf, Winter-Hjelm, Svendsen, Selmer, Grieg, Halvorsen, and Schjelderup followed the newly opened paths. And to these must be added Christian Sinding, one of the greatest of Scandinavian tone poets. A writer in the Musical Leader says that Sinding's songs deserve more attention than is paid to them. In his treatment of the text he always seeks after a fixed point in the mood, and never loses sight of it in the course of the song. He thus acts in direct opposition to many modern composers, not for the thorough-composing ("Durchkomponieren") of a poem, but rather for the total effect of its emotion. Special mention must be made of the delicacy, tone painting effects, independent pianoforte accompaniments giving harmonic support to the melody. For the song is frequently a little art-work in itself.

Religion and Politics

OF all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the destinies of men and citizens. The mere politician equally with the pious man ought to respect and cherish them.—George Washington.

Long Philippine Coast Line

In the old days, it is said deep sea sailors laughed at their brother mariners of the coastwise trade and referred to them as men who "liked to go to sea when they could get home to dinner," but this gibe would have little point in the Philippines, the coast line of which has been found to measure 11,511 statute miles. In the Philippines, says the New York Tribune, there is one mile of coast to every 10 miles of area, the total area of the islands being 115,026 square statute miles. These figures are interesting when it is considered that the ratio in the United States is 232 square miles of area to one mile of coast line. The figures for the United States have reference to the coast line of the main part of the country, including islands lying near the coast, but not including non-contiguous territory, such as Alaska and Porto Rico. The coast line of the United States so measured, with what the experts call "three mile steps," is 13,026 statute miles or less than 2000 miles in excess of the coast line of the nation's eastern possessions.

Meaning in Pose

Every posture, every movement speaks of the nature that rules the individual form. Neither clothing nor flesh nor bone hides the nature of the man within. Pose and movement are full of narrative for the thoughtful. The interest of human poses is far greater than that of animals, as human poses reveal wider mental range and consequently a greater diversity of expression. Individuality has an interest quite equal to beauty, and artists often find enjoyment in a face that the casual observer passes unheeded.—Craftsman.

GARDENS ON MEDITERRANEAN

THE southern garden, endlessly contemplating the changing face of the sea from its lofty station . . . is rich in scattered hints of vanished arts and vanished centuries. . . .

The exuberant growth and the rich bloom of the south, says a writer in the Atlantic, have transformed the whole place into a bower of hanging color and perfume, in which great shrubs of scarlet salvia, tree peonies, thickly flowering camellia trees, and high climbing roses, with great knotted trunks, glow richly under dark cypresses, gray eucalyptus trees, cedars, palms, and great umbrella pines in which, even on the stillest days, the air makes a sound of rushing water. Through the tangle of exotic growth the rugged tops of the Monte del Demoniolo show brown and violet.

Fronting the sea, a long terrace walk extends between a double row of tall oleander shrubs, spaced at equal distances, with an octagonal white-stucco pillar stationed between each two. Midway of its length the terrace projects in a platform with a marble balustrade. Standing upon it, as on the figure-head of a titanic ship, one seems to be stationed immeasurably above the

whole earth. The exquisite, complex sensations of height, clarity, and color, exhilarate one to ecstasy. The purity and transparency of the air seem almost tangible; one is conscious of its sweet, subtle presence filling in boundless volume, the height, depth, and breadth of the immense purview. The sea, laid like a map far below, expands pure and limpid into the horizon.

Short Notice

A Kansas City man, one day, returning from a short out-of-town trip, went to his office and mentioned interrogatively that Ulysses, his promising assistant, was nowhere in sight, and the stenographer replied that he had not shown up. Lifting up the last mail on his desk he found a note addressed to him in a very familiar, broad, vertical handwriting.

"Dear Mr. Cross," he read, "please accept my resignation to take effect yesterday. I got a better place with less work and more pay. Respectively, Ulysses S. G. Parker."—Kansas City Star.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Drinking Place for Birds

Last summer I told our readers about the robins who brought the small, hard cherries from a field across the driveway to the bird basin (a more shallow watering place than the pool) back of the bungalow, and beat them against the rocks on the edge of the water until they were soft enough to eat, then devoured them there, leaving the stones in the water, says a writer in Our Four Footed Friends. They have done the same this summer, and at one time I saw 10 or more cherry stones in the bottom of the little bird basin when I went to refill it. They are wonderfully intelligent, wonderfully interesting, these little brothers and sisters of the air, and I cannot understand why any one who has even a front or back yard, does not set a table and provide a drinking place for them. Their drinking places should shelve down, naturally, like a beach, and not be suddenly deep. An old-fashioned wooden chopping tray makes a good bird trough to set in a plot of grass, as it begins shallow, then becomes deep enough for the bath. It might be buried to the edge in grass or sand.

Home in Tripoli

There is a vivid picture of home life in Tripoli in Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd's recent volume: "Another day I went to a house of quite different social order, where a poor woman had asked to see me. She was sewing at a little machine low on the floor, turned by hand, like

those used by Malays, her knees higher than her head—but that was apparently a favorite attitude of the race. Flat on the floor lay another woman sound asleep, merely a neighbor in for a while to take this surprising means of promoting social hilarity. But she wore a good deal of jewelry, was artistically tattooed and, upon waking, showed strong, short white teeth in a friendly smile.

Picture Puzzle



What dairy product?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Straw.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, September 11, 1912

An Interesting Question

IN THE columns of this paper there are many references to the question of foreign immigration into the United States and its many phases. Aside from any prepossessions that the reader may have, we point to him that it would be an extremely interesting though perhaps difficult work if it could be shown approximately in what degree the immigrant and the generation immediately succeeding him preserve the tradition of thrift. Although some observers say that the old European thrift has been weakened, it may safely be said of the inhabitants of the old world that one of their chief characteristics was the sense of the value of money, as contrasted with a less sensitive instinct for the proportion between outlay and income on the part of the American. On this latter phenomenon we have touched several times, but we are not aware that there are any means of telling how great is the influence of the American habit of spending on the European habit of saving. The Latin races, at least near their Roman sources of origin, are not extravagant, the Jews are not so and the Germans and Scandinavian strains have generally a national tradition of thrift. The Italian laborer that comes over and works only to go back, of course saves his money. So does his compatriot that stays in the United States, but to what extent does the next generation do this? The construction of a general national tradition of thrift is in our opinion vastly more important than the establishment of a grandiloquent national school of finance, however broadly its splendors for the time display themselves. Is the citizen of American birth but foreign parentage proof against easy acquisition to the extent that he can preserve his parents' hard-headed thrift?

The foreign-born parent may be trusted to save his money; in this he will be helped far more than ardent democrats realize by the aristocratic tradition that he has imbibed insensibly that mere spending of money is not the highest cause for distinction. Money and lands are good things, but he has seen honest gentlemen without much of either. With his children it is different; their traditions are apt to stop somewhat short of the last bar of "The Star Spangled Banner." They are active and industrious and they make money, too, often much more than the father, but without any fault of their own they have been introduced to a political system that except with the best handling leaves them no standard of distinction save the visible manifestation of wealth. Aside from the moral effect of such a hue of thought, does it, although it may encourage acquisition, develop any instinct for thrift? It is the peculiarity of a school of political thought based on a material democracy that it heeds great subservience to mere wealth; this wealth must be displayed and to be displayed it must be spent. We feel that an examination of this phase of the broader question would have a good deal of interest in point of the development of political factors at a time in the history of the United States when on the citizen's courageous indifference to material wealth will depend much of his power to deserve his citizenship.

Opera Needs Its Own Theaters

BASIS for the proposal made by Oscar Hammerstein, that those communities of the United States annually desiring to hear grand opera for a season shall assist him in the erection of a chain of opera houses across and up and down the country, is that the great majority of American cities have not now the facilities requisite to the proper presentation of the works of the great composers. This manager says, for instance, that there are hardly two theaters alike in construction in this country, either in size of seating capacity or size of stage, and the result, he claims, has often been "an unjust indictment of the producer of attractions." To send a production of large pretensions "on the road," he declares, is next to impossible because of the variations in construction of the houses in which they must be presented. One town has a theater with an unremunerative seating capacity and a large stage; another has an adequate auditorium and a small stage. "The result," says Mr. Hammerstein, "is a cheapening and artistic diminution of the attraction, unlike the one originally shown on the metropolitan stage."

There is weight in this. Few communities in the country are now without theater buildings of a creditable character. Many of these bear the title of opera houses, but this is misleading. They are so constructed that they can accommodate dramatic productions of all kinds; this is their main purpose; they are not, in the main, suitable for the production of opera. In many of the larger cities, before opera can be produced in houses capable of staging the productions and seating the number necessary to financial success, numerous and costly alterations must be made. It frequently happens, too, that at the very time when the presentation of grand opera in those cities is otherwise possible, and might be profitable, the only houses suitable for the productions are engaged for other purposes.

It is, of course, impossible to say how Mr. Hammerstein's appeal for local assistance will be received. Except in rare instances, the task of providing public amusement, particularly of a dramatic or musical character, has always been left entirely to private enterprise in the United States. This is not the case in many European countries, of course. Some western cities of the United States have lately been venturing upon the experiment of establishing municipal theaters. Even though some of these may be successful, that will not disprove the American disinclination toward paternalism. Mr. Hammerstein, it is true, does not ask for public aid; he is, however, appealing to public sentiment and public enterprise, and it will be interesting to observe with what result. If, as he maintains, such a chain of opera houses can be made to pay, satisfactory proof of this is really all that private enterprise is waiting for. There is capital in readiness for a chain of opera houses in this country as certainly as there is for a chain of mercantile establishments or a chain of grain elevators, whenever capital is assured of a fair return on the investment. Perhaps it is best that private enterprise should continue to shoulder the responsibility for the business side of amusements.

It is again in order to move for an extension of the straw hat period, but there is little prospect of united action in the premises, for the reason that most men have had their spring derbies cleaned.

Premium on Service

It is a most fortunate thing for humanity that a very large portion of it is uninfluenced and unmoved by the what's-the-use method of approaching the serious problems of the age. Those who think it of some use, and are ready to go so far as to think it of vital concern, to themselves and to their fellows, to bend themselves to the task of solution, and to make sacrifices at every step of the way, may not be in the majority, but in the end they have the majority on their side. There is no danger, therefore, that the twenty-nine college professors who spent their vacations this summer working for 20 cents an hour in the Pittsburgh iron and steel mills, that they might acquire practical knowledge of those industries and know better how to teach, will suffer any loss from the making of the sacrifice. It would be impossible for them to do so. Not one of the twenty-nine would have given up the summer to such a task if he had not regarded the opportunity as a privilege. This is the premium that goes with service. It is its own reward. Being its own reward, it feels no disappointment if no other comes; experiences no elation when some other is added.

The college professors toiling in the Pittsburgh iron and steel mills that they might be enabled to impart better instruction to students who were spending the summer in the open and at play, were thinking more of their opportunity of acquiring knowledge than of the worthiness of those to whom they would be called upon to impart it later on. If they had stopped to consider on the what's-the-use principle, they might not have thought it worth while to make their sacrifices; but men of this stamp never waste time or energy in conjecturing whether that knowledge they are striving for will be worth the cost when attained. They get it first; their next step is to share it with others.

Those who go forth to battle in human service, no matter how humble that service may be, are the great ones of this world. They are equally beyond the reach of criticism and praise, as these are ordinarily bestowed. In happiness, too, they are the big dividend-carners, for their sacrifices become invariably profitable investments, and while they give freely and cheerfully always, they never lack.

THERE seems to be a calming down of the criticism of the law closing the postoffices on Sunday. This results, perhaps, from a realization of the fact by the critics that their Sunday mail was not so very important but that it would hold over until Monday.

Hawaii's Fruits

FOR some years Hawaii has figured as a contributor of sugar to American consumers. Large fortunes have been made from the island's plantations; and out of the process of gaining protection for insular sugar-growing interests at Washington at the hands of lawmakers and tariff-fixers and of securing adequate supply of cheap labor for working the sugar-growing estates have come episodes in political maneuvering not well to stand the light of day. The same soil and climate that make sugar a natural crop also make natural cultivation of a large variety of luscious fruits, use of which on inexpensive terms has made living on the islands cheap, and also wholesome from the dietitian's standpoint. But it is only comparatively recently that growers have realized that they might enter the American market and compete with California planters on the Pacific coast, and with Florida and West Indian producers in eastern markets. Even now there are handicaps to the situation, but the gains of recent years show that the business has taken good root and cannot longer be underrated. Indeed, with one form of fruit, namely, pineapple, the Hawaiian producer is capturing European as well as American trade. Hawaiian trade journals estimate that between July and December of the present year not less than 400,000 cases of preserved pineapples will be shipped to America and Europe, goods for ports of the latter being carried on American-Hawaiian-Pacific freighters to the western terminal of the Tehuantepec route and thence across the isthmus direct to London and other distributing centers.

Diversification of sources of wealth will be wholesome for the islands. Too much power, pecuniary and political, has been concentrated hitherto in the few families controlling the sugar plantations. Signs multiply that with the opening of the Panama canal, with development of the large military and naval stations, both trade and manufacturing are to develop at this outpost of American civilization, and in ways that will break the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by agricultural and pastoral aspects of activity. Economic issues of a new sort are coming to the surface for solution by an electorate more varied racially in many respects than any that calls itself American, because Asiatic in stock as well as Caucasian. People are demanding freer access to land and are challenging the large holdings.

JUST what object there is in constantly repeating the statement that 250,000,000 tons of coal are wasted in the United States annually it is impossible to say, unless it might be for the purpose of impressing the public with the fact that the coal production of the country is terribly mismanaged.

THEY are now talking of charging the New York school children with alternating currents to see if they will do better work. If the New York board of education sanctions anything of this kind the parents of the children should insist upon charging it with a continuous current of plain common sense.

MISSOURI is no longer a "boom" mining state, but its wealth in minerals is illustrated by the fact that after half a century of operation its mineral lands last year produced silver, copper, lead and zinc ores valued at \$30,171,000. And Missouri's mineral lands are little more than scratched over as yet.

MAYOR BLANKENBURG of Philadelphia is the latest to enter into a campaign against the middleman. Strange that mayors everywhere should be active in this movement, in view of the fact that nearly all civic reform agitations regard the mayor as a middleman himself.

THE announcement to the effect that a baking powder can be made from the waste product of maple sugar shows that Vermont has something besides politics worthy of its serious attention. Who's wasting the maple sugar product?

AMERICAN gold pens are now in use the world over, but in this, as in other respects, they have little advantage over the American typewriter.

The Passion for Speed

THERE is at present much glorification of the aviator who on Monday at Chicago broke all previous records for aeroplane speed by covering the Gordon-Bennett cup course of 128 miles in 70 minutes 56.85 seconds, the average rate being 105.4 miles per hour. The performance, surely, was a remarkable one. No man in an air machine had ever traveled so fast in a race. But granting to Jules Vedrines all the applause that he is entitled to, and allowing him good measure by reason of the fact that he is a visitor of these states, and also granting to the machine in which the achievement was scored a generous allowance of credit, it still remains a fact that this flight, marvelous as it is, will contribute very little, if anything, toward bringing the aeroplane into general use. Men have made great flights, both by balloon and aeroplane, in the past—flights relatively greater than this—but the balloon and the aeroplane are still esteemed mostly for their qualities as exhibition attractions. Speaking of the aeroplane specifically, that piece of mechanism will have to withdraw from the show business and become plainly and unromantically practical before it becomes successful.

Speed is not the full measure of utility in modern transportation devices. It would sometimes seem, it is true, that speed is the main if not the only test of usefulness in things that go. But this is not true. Rapid transit is desirable, very desirable, in some instances, up to a certain point, but it is by no means all that is desirable. If the locomotive had begun by going a mile a minute on one trip, by leaving the track on another, by stopping in the middle of another and refusing to go at all, and had continued along in this uncertain and unreliable way, its ability to make sixty miles or more an hour sometimes would never have won for it the high place it holds today in the activities of the world. Locomotives have made eighty-four miles an hour—one has a record of 98.7 miles an hour—but the great majority of mankind today is content to travel by train at a much slower gait. The development of the railway business of the world is not due very largely to the high rate of speed locomotives are capable of making.

The automobile does not owe its universal popularity to the speed that may be developed in a racer. If the truth were known, it would very probably be shown that the speed exhibitions in which machines were allowed to run at their topmost retarded rather than accelerated the general acceptance of the automobile. All that speed ever accomplished toward the demonstration of automobile endurance might have been accomplished by factory tests well known in mechanics. That the automobile is in universal use today is not due to the wonderful speed records of the road races, now fallen into merited disrepute, but to qualities which place the machine in the class of the family carriage and railway car, both as regards comfort and utility.

There is in this age among a very large element a passion for speed. With some this passion manifests itself in a desire to go, with a greater number in a desire to see things, or to read of things, that go. It takes possession, to some extent, of the mass and is accountable for much of the unrest of the period. People are not satisfied where they are; they want to be somewhere else; finding themselves somewhere else, they want to be back. They are in as much of a hurry to get back as they were to go. With most of them there is no occasion for hurrying in either direction. They like to read of just such feats as that at Chicago on Monday, although it would be much more to their advantage had the test been one demonstrating beyond question that an aeroplane could be kept in the air at a slow but dependable rate of speed for any definite length of time.

THE nation that rightly rates the worth to it of laboratories where chemists labor is bound to forge to the front in wealth, witness modern Germany. A former mayor of New York city, returning from a tour of Europe, has just gone on record with the prediction that Germans hereafter are to be the great spenders on the continent because the richest of peoples. If this prophecy becomes fact it will be because the state and all the forces of industry, agriculture, commerce and education in the Teutonic citadel are giving his proper rating to the chemist and to kindred specialists in those analytical and synthetical processes that explain nature, her wealth and man's best ways of employing it.

At the international congress of applied chemistry now in session in New York city there have been two conspicuous, striking deliverances, one by Eyde of Christiania, Norway, and the other by Duisberg of Elberfeld, Germany. The former is to be credited with building up large transforming plants by which nitrogen is gathered up directly, as it were, from the atmosphere and converted into nitrates of lime, ammonia and soda, and at a cost of production—through use of water power and electricity—that has radically altered the world's outlook on the problem of future production of fertilizers and the basic elements of all explosives.

The German chemist was able to show automobile tires that had stood up well under 4000 miles of use, that were the product of synthetic processes of the laboratory and not the finished gum of the rubber tree. Yet, he indulged in no rhapsodies as to the prompt substitution of the artificial for the natural product; and owners of shares in rubber plantations need not plan to discard them as poor investments, at least not at once. For the commercial worth of the synthetic process has yet to be proved by both British and German investigators, who seem to have arrived practically simultaneously at solution of the technical difficulties involved.

But, assuming that ultimately a combination of technical and practical wisdom makes it possible to market the artificial basis for vehicle tires and the innumerable things in which rubber it used, what increment of wealth will accrue to society at large! So with already demonstrated possibilities in making nitrates of lime by harnessing the water power going to waste and by filching nitrogen from the air. It spells fertility for barren lands now remote from natural supplies of fertilizers.

IT WOULD be interesting could we be reliably informed that, if all the coal now wasted were saved, the usual monthly advances per ton would be discontinued.

A DOLLAR bill lasts about fourteen months; it does not, of course, in ordinary experience, linger nearly as long as this.

IN THESE days it is as true of the doughnut as of anything else that the hole is larger than any of the parts.

Wealth by Way of Chemistry